The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50, NO. 21. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1917 PRICE THREE CENTS

CONTRACT PLOWING

Try Out to be Given; Tractors to Work Day and Night

A REAL FOUR MONTHS TEST

The Farm Tractor Service Company was incorporated Thursday; its principal office is Middletown; its capital $25,000; and its object:

"To maintain and operate, for hire, tractors or other power driven vehicles, and their attachments, to plow, harrow and do all other acts incidental to tilling the soil."

Edwin S. Goodnow, who is President ot the Company, is a practical motor vehicle operator; has owned and earned his living driving a taxicab in New York City; he organized the Independent Taxi Owners Association there, was its first Secretary, and that association does $120,000 to $150,000 of business a month, and is as busy as it can be, except when the taxi-riding public is away from New York City; that is, July, August and September.

During that time Mr. Goodnow will have enough high-priced skillful operators to man all the tractors with day and night shifts; and nothing now remains except to place the facilities before the farmers.

Mr. H. Jones, who is doing the preliminary work, and advising the taxicab men in their business matters, is in town, and The Transcript laid seige to him when he brought an advertisement in with this result:

"Mr. Goodnow and his associates, nearly everyone of whom was born on a farm (Goodnow came from a St. Lawrence County farm in New York State) understand motor vehicles thoroughly. They make their living running taxicabs; and are successful. The farm tractor that will do the work efficiently did not exist six months ago; and it may not exist now. But a business proposal put to half a dozen manufacturers has brought an acceptance from one manufacturer, who backs his tractor in a four month's test, right out on the farms. That such a test can be made is the only reason this project is undertaken.

"That test is to be made behind the manufacturer's back, when he has no control over the machine, and when ordinary conditions will have to be encountered and overcome by ordinary operators.

"All the Farm Tractor Service Company will do is this: Plow at so much per acre. No pay if the work is not done. If it is done, and it is not convenient to pay until the crop comes along, the company will take the farmer's note. The result, not the promise, is what counts.

"Have you tried this out anywhere else?" was an inquiry we put; and as we expected Mr. Jones replied: "This project has never been tried in the history of farming so far as we can learn. It all depends upon the tractors; if the tractors will do their work all will be well. Mr. Goodnow would not give ten cents for a tractor, or twenty-five cents for two tractors; they are too uncertain; like the "Deacon's One hoss chaise, when they go to pieces it is "All at once nothin' first; just as bubbles do when they burst;" and the busted tractor is worse than a balky nag, there it stands in the field until eight horses pull it out of the way. Nine days later the tractor is back in the running and the plowing season is over. But, with five tractors, with a day shift, with a night shift, and with a "troubleman," capable of building a tractor, on hand so that repairs can be made instantly; it seems a good business chance to take.

"Another point is this. Mr. Goodnow selected the Delaware-Maryland peninsula because it was free from stone; and that is a decided advantage in trying out tractor-plows. A horse will stop instantly he hears the plow grate on a stone, but a tractor lacks that horse-sense; so, to give the tractor every advantage, only that section is selected where stone cannot be encountered.

"Then expert advice was sought; Ex-Governor Charles R Miller was good enough to lend a hand; and he interested Dean Harry Hayward, of Delaware College, if it is proper to speak of any one, or any project, as interesting a man who is so thoroughly wrapped up in the project of developing Delaware's splendid agricultural resources as the Dean. Dean Hayward was told a unit of five tractors would be put in whatever part of the state he thought it would be most fairly tested, and he promptly picked Middletown, that is why we are here. We did not have brains enough to come of our own accord; but we have perception enough to see the wisdom back of the selection.

"The next thing is to work the project out; and I shall stay right here until the proposition is fully understood, and Dean Hayward's opinion is vindicated. It is the company's intention to rest the success or failure of this proposition upon the tractors doing the work."

May Have to Replant Some Corn

Many of the farmers of this section are getting uneasy over the prospect of having to replant all the early planting of corn. Several of them started in the latter part of April and the heavy rains and cool weather prevented much from coming up. In many fields the earliest planted corn has not showed through the ground, while in other cases fields planted two weeks later are sprouting nicely, and only need warm weather and a little rain to assure a crop.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, May 27th. Whitsunday.

Services: 10.30, Morning Prayer and Sermon.

11.45 Sunday School session.

7.30 Evening Prayer and Address.

Wednesday evening service at 7.30.

The Annual meeting of the Junior Auxiliary of the Diocese will be held in Calvary Church, Fifth and Washington Sts., Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, May 26th, at ten o'clock.

The Annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese will be held in Holy Trinity Church, (Old Swedes Church) Seventh and Church Sts., Wilmington, Del., on Thursday, ay 31st, at ten o'clock.

WHITSUNDAY

"And there appeared upon them cloven tongues, like as of fire and it sat upon each of them." - Acts 11:3.

This festival commemorates the coming of "the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost," promised by our Saviour to His disciples, and waited for by them with such eager hope and expectation. It took place on the Jewish feast of Penticost, the anniversary of the giving of the law at Mount Sinai. A rushing, mighty wind filled all the house where they were assembled, cloven tongues of fire rested upon them, and they were filled with the Holy Ghost, so that they were enabled to speak in all languages; and the great multitude present there from all countries heard, each in his native tongue, the wonderful works of God. Not visibly, not with a rushing wind or tongues of fire does the Holy Spirit descend upon us now when we are gathered together in the temple of the Lord. Yet is He present with us still, though unseen, at the front, or in the laying on of hands, in prayer or sacred meditation, hovering above us with gifts of comfort and wisdom ready to enter into every heart that will open to receive him.

Let us keep this blessed feast of the Church with love, and faith, and special prayer, that we may never grieve or resist the Holy Spirit of God, but that our whole lives may prove His presence in our hearts. The name of Whitsunday may be derived from Pentecost. The festival, like Easter, includes also the Monday and Tuesday following, that we may more fully understand its great importance and enter more heartily into the true spirit of its observance.

SPECIAL OFFERING REQUESTED

The Rt. Reverend Bishop of the Diocese, has appointed next Sunday, Whitsunday, as the unday to make a special offering for the relief of war sufferers. He requests that no ordinary perfunctory collections be taken, but large offerings representing real sacrifice Such alone can show genuine sympathy and care for the world's woes at this time. Let us not condemn ourselves by cold-hearted parsomony. Let the response be generous!

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE OLD ST. ANNE'S

Preparations are under way for the annual service at Old St. Anne's and making it a great day for the community. Excellent speakers have been secured, details of which will be announced later on. Bear the date in mind, Sunday, June the seventeenth.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF FLOWERS

Many of our people are growing beautiful flowers in their yards. Can we not arrange a schedule of those who will be willing to furnish flowers for the Altar during the Summer? The idea is to assign a Sunday near a date that the giver may express a desire to memorialize. Please let us know on what Sunday you wish to contribute flowers.

The Church is open every day for rest and prayer from nine o'clock until five. Come in, rest and pray!

In the interest of Church going. Any one wanting electricity establishes contact with a dynamo. The church is a spiritual dynamo. Are you in contact?

The Boy Scouts of Middletown, Troop No 1, are wide awake and at your service Don't hesitate to ask any favor of them.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, May 27th, 1917.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Male Bible Class, led by the Pastor.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Financing the Kingdom." Luke 19:10-26.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening Prayer-meeting.

The "Old Drawyers" reunion will be held on Sunday, June 3d, and the speakers will be of unusual distinction. The Forest Church will not hold the morning service on that day, but the evening service will be held as usual.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, May 27th, 1917.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting. Leader, Eugene Dockety.

10.30 A. M. Preaching by Dr. E. W. Caswell. Thank-Offering service of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

2.00 P. M. Sunday School session.

7.30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Class meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Jr. League every Wednesday afternoon at 4.10 o'clock.

M. Berg's fashionable, expert Ladies' tailoring—speaks for itself.

FOR SALE—Sweet Potato and Tomato Plants Large order on a day's notice. Ready about June 1st.

A. K HOPKINS,
Middletown, Del.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. S E Massey was a recent Wilmington visitor.

Miss Mary Pleasanton was a visitor in Wilmington this week.

Mr. and Mrs B. F. Gallagher were in Wilmington one day this week.

Mrs. W. A. Comegys is spending sometime at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Walls and son were Philadelphia visitors Thursday.

Mrs F. I. Reynolds has returned to New York after a visit with relatives here.

Mr. H. S. Newman, of Washington, D. C., spent Sunday with his family here.

Miss Clara Gallagher spent the weekend with Miss Edith Eliason in Wilmington.

Mr. Milton Draper, of Upland, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. J. H. Vinyard.

Miss Madeline Pennington, spent last week with Mrs. Wilmer Parker, at Denton, Md.

Mrs. Eliza Vaughn, of Milton, is paying her son Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Vaughn a visit.

Mrs. L E. Cullen is spending several weeks with her daughter Mrs. W. D. Moore at Milford.

Miss Rose Chertok, of Coatesville, Pa., has been visiting her uncle, Mr. A. Fogel and family.

Little Miss Dorothy Millman, of Woodside, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Rosa Weber.

Mr. George I. Lockwood, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. G. W. Lockwood.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Scott, Miss Ada Scott and Mr. Harry Culver spent Sunday in Wilmington

Mrs. Virginia Massey, of Wilmington, has been the guest of her son, Mr. S. E. Massey and wife.

Miss Miriam Hutchinson, of near Townsend, visited Mrs. Julia Douglas several days last week.

Mrs. J. Albert Kumpel, of Port Penn, spent last week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Corbit Vinyard.

Mrs Carmine and Miss Lillian Rosin, of Wilmington, were recent guests of Mrs. George H. Johnson.

Miss Louise McDowell, of Ardmore, Pa., has been visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. McDowell.

Mr. Theodore Craddock and friend, of Philadelphia, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kates.

Miss Edith Spry, of Bridgeville, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. William L. Spry on Wednesday.

Mr. John P. McIntyre and Mrs. Rose Shannon, of Swedesboro, N. J., was in town several days this week.

Horatio N. Willits, of Philadelphia, was a guest at the home of his father Mr. M. N. Willits, this week.

Mrs. William Collins, of Wilmington spent last Saturday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs John S. Crouch.

Mr. and Mrs. John Price have returned after a visit with their daughter, Mrs. Harry P. Kelly, in Philadelphia.

Miss Margaret Caulk, of Blackbird, was entertained over the week-end by Miss Margaret Evans at Noxontown.

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Bragdon entertained several days this week, Rev. H. B. Martin, D. D., of Chestertown, Md.

Mr. and Mrs Emory Jarrell entertained last week Mrs. Anna Jarrell and daughter, Evelyn, of Chesapeake City.

Mrs. V. L. Culbertson, of Wilmington, who has been here for a visit with relatives, has gone to Towson, Md. for a visit.

Messrs. Lynn Stevens and Raener Dukes, of Denton, Md., were Sunday guests of Mr. F. J. Penington and family.

Mrs. J. C. Armstrong and son Mr. Victor Armstrong, of Philadelphia, were week-end guests of Mrs. H. S. Newman.

Mrs. Mary A. Hall of the Manse is visiting her sons and daughters-in-law at their homes in Overbrook and Phoenixville, Pa.

Miss Ann Trice, of Harrington, Md., and Miss Lenora Davis, of Townsend, were entertained over the week-end by the Misses Deakyne.

Misses Elinor and Caroline Blackstone, of Ardmore, Pa., were entertained part of this week by Mrs H B. McDowell and family.

Messrs. William Kirk, of Chester, Pa., and Mr. Elmer Kirk, of New Castle, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Kirk.

Mr. and Mrs. Baynard Marvel and little daughter, of near Townsend, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Minors Banning.

Rev. F. H. Moore and Mrs. C. A. Hoffecker attended the annual meeting of the Delaware Children's Home Society held in Dover on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Neff and Mr. Harry Daniels and sister Miss Mazie Daniels, of near Mt Pleasant, were guests of Mrs. James Alexander, at Elkton on Sunday.

Mr. Ray S. Dickson, who has been employed at this office for several years, has accepted a position with the Morning News, Wilmington, and left for his new duties this week.

FUNDS FOR WAR SUFFERERS

That the non-Jewish residents of the State are responding to the appeal made for the Jewish relief was well evidenced Tuesday night when over 500 persons packed the Opera House at a musical and entertainment given for the benefit of the Jewish relief fund now being raised in Delaware as its share of the ten million dollar fund to be raised throughout the country. The entertainment, 10 per cent. of the proceeds of which will go toward the Delaware Red Cross, was made possible through the co operation of the Middletown committee in charge and the State committee of the Charity Bazaar for Jewish war sufferers, of which Louis Topkis is chairman.

The program consisted of local as well as Wilmington talent. Those of Wilmington who participated were: The Misses Zippora Topkis, Reba Ginns, Anna and Bertha Goldenberg and Ralph Saltzman. A feature of the program was a brief talk on Jewish Relief by Dr. Samuel A. Rabinowitz, of the Temple of Truth.

The program opened with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." A film feature then followed. Miss Rose Chertok, of Coatesville, Pa., sang "Somewhere a Voice is Calling." The number that brought the house down was "For Me and My Gal," by little Miss Anna Goldenberg Ralph Saltzman did well in two songs which received much applause. The remainder of the program was:

Violin solo, "Meditation," (Thais), Massanet, Miss Anna Goldenberg; "Poor Butterfly," Raymond Hubbell, Miss Bertha Goldenberg; song and dance specialty, Miss Lola Ingram and Mr Roth Stavely, "America;" accompanists, Miss Goldenberg, Mrs. Allen Johnson, Mrs. Ethel P. Browne, Miss Ginn and Miss Topkis; dancing, music by Pool's orchestra.

The members of the committee in charge of the entertainment, were Abraham Fogel, chairman; Joseph Berkman, President of the Middletown Jewish Charity Association; S. M Rosenberg, Samuel Burstan, M. Berg and L Froomkin.

With the co-operation of the Wilmington Committee, Smyrna, Bridgeville and other down state towns will give little affairs to help swell the fund. The total receipts in the entertainment were $277.20 Of this sum Mrs. Newman received $55.50. The Red Cross $23.52 and the Jewish Relief Fund after some expenses out $207. The Red Cross also received $5 from fhe dancers.

Patriotic program at the moving pictures Wednesday evening.

TOWNSEND

Wilmer Fenemore and wife spent Monday in Philadelphia.

Miss Mollie Lynam, of Smyrna, is spending this week with D. B. Jones and family.

Mrs. Elizabeth Voshell, of Smyrna, visited William C. Money and family the past week.

Children's Day Service will be held in the M E. Church Sunday, May 27, beginning at 8 P. M.

Mrs. Addie Records, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister Mrs. Sallie Denny.

Misses Lulu Ratledge and Anna G. Van Dyke spent the week-end with Joseph Wright and wife in Smyrna.

Mrs. Louise Coursey and son Robert, of Centreville, Md., spent part of Monday as the guests of Anna G. Van Dyke.

L. L. Maloney and S. Finley entertained a stag party in honor of their guest from Wilmington Saturday and Sunday at Betterton, Md.

Samuel Townsend, wife and daughters Miss Bessie and Miss Mayme Townsend motored from Philadelphia and were guests of their sister, Mrs. Walter Gill, on Sunday

Mrs. Richardson was called to Bridgeville Sunday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Alverta Harris Frazier, of Philadelphia, sister of Walter E. Harris of this town.

Mrs. Edward Daniels, Jr., and son Harold left town Thursday for a two month's stay with relatives in Wilmington, Carlisle, Pa., and Clearfield, visiting also brothers in Du Bois and Johnsonburg and will attend the family reunion at her father's at Sabula.

Much sympathy is extended to Walter E Harris, in the loss of his devoted sister Mrs. Alverta Frazier, of Philadelphia, aged 20 years, who after two day's illness died in Medico Chi Hospital leaving an infant son The funeral took place at the home of her parents in Bridgeville Sunday. Mr. Harris who has been confined to his home on account of illnesss we are glad to state is able to be out again.

Interesting incident in Fogel & Burstan's Store told in their ad.

ODESSA

Mrs. William Tucker is seriously ill at her home here.

Miss Emma Eccles visited friends in Wilmington last week.

Miss Ada Hall, of Wilmington, was a visitor in town on Sunday.

William Roemer was the guest of friends in Wilmington last week.

John Keegan and little daughter, of Philadelphia, visited his parents here last week.

Lewis Sheets and sister, Miss Mary, of Philadelphia, visited friends in town on Sunday.

Miss Anna Hurd, of McDonough, has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. John Heller.

William Horner entertained his friends, Leslie Hardesty and brother, William, on Sunday last.

Miss Dorothy Reynolds, entertained over the week-end Miss Ethel Jarrell, of near Mt. Pleasant.

Charles Bush and wife, of Wilmington, are spending a few days this week with her parents, George L. Townsend and wife.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

The weather is growing warmer.

Yes, fight the flies all the time.

The cut worm has been at work.

The plow is mightier than the sword.

Next Wednesday is Decoration Day and a holiday will be observed. The banks and post office will close.

The U. T. C. Sewing Circle spent a pleasant time at the home of Mrs. D. W. Stevens Wednesday evening.

Mrs. H. S. Brady delightfully entertained a few friends at her home near Mt. Pleasant last Saturday evening

James H. Short has been awarded the contract for carrying the mail between Earleville and Middletown, Del.

The Jewish War Relief Committee warmly thank the public and the Red Cross in Middletown for their generousness aid in making the entertainment a big success.

The Piano Recital by the pupils of Miss Mary Hutchin assisted by Mrs. Ethel Parvis Browne, will be given in the New Century Club building on this (Saturday) afternoon.

Mrs. Harry P. Scott, of Reybold Station, recently donated one hundred and thirty-five books to the Delaware City Free Library. This brings the total number of volumes up to eight hundred.

List of Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post-office for the week ending May 17th, 1917. Mrs Eddie White Mrs. Annie Jackson, Miss Louisa Briscoe, Miss Viola Stanley, James Messick and Richard Jefferson.

The annual Thank-offering service of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Bethesda M. E. Church will be held in that church Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock. Dr. E. W. Caswell will preach the rermon. All members and friends of the church are cordially invited to be present.

Good Samaritan I. O. O. F. Lodge requests your presence on Memorial Day May 30th, at one o'clock P. M. Meeting at the Lodge Room, and associate with the other organizations in the celebration of the day and the raising of a flag at the public school.

Fraternally Yours,
THE COMMITTEE.

Through the efforts of Colonel Harris, of Fort duPont, soldiers at that post have been prohibited from buying alcoholic beverages in the town or within a five-mile radius of Delaware City. Colonel Harris put the matter before the town council sometime ago, but no action of any value resulted. He then asked the U. S. Government to pass on his request. The U. S district attorney, thereby issued an order, which took effect Monday at noon, making it unlawful for anyone to sell drink to a man in uniform within the five-mile radius.

High School Commencement

The Commencement exercises of the Middletown High School will be held at the New Century Club House on Friday evening, June 22nd. Hon. Josiah Marvel, of Wilmington, will make the address to the graduates, who are Naomi Morgan, of Odessa; Jefferson Pool, of McDonough; Samuel Berkman, Allen Johnson and Shelley Meyers.

The Class day exercises will be held on Thursday evening, June 21st, at the Club house.

Patriotic songs by the Boy Scouts at the Opera House Wednesday evening.

Middletown vs All-Collegians

The local team had an easy victory over the All-Collegians of Wilmington, Saturday. The alleged collegians had a fairly good lineup, but the firing of Finn in the first two innings put them out of the running. After the fourth inning Segelken took his regular battery out and substituted Vinyard and Weber. Magill started for the Collegians and was hammered for six of the eight runs which the home team garnered. Score:

Middletown	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	x—8
All-Collegians....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3—5

Card Of Thanks

The chairman of the Jewish Relief Committee, Mr. A. Fogel, and Messrs. J. Berkman, S. M. Rosenberg, Louis Froomkin and M. Berg, members, wish to warmly thank all who so kindly assisted, both thru personal efforts and by purchase of tickets, to make the benefit such a grand success. They also wish to thank the Red Cross for its hearty co-operation.

A. FOGEL, Chairman.

Entertained at Cards

Mrs. Albert Price entertained at cards at her home last Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Agnes Crawley, who will be married sometime in June. Those present were: Misses Agnes Crowley, Lizzie Price, Elizabeth Lindley, Agnes Clark, Alberta Cochran, Mrs. D. W. Lewis, Mrs. J. C. Green and Mrs. Frank Pennington.

MEMORIAL DAY CELEBRATION

A meeting was held Monday evening in the high school, to form an organization for the proper celebration of Memorial Day. The plans include two flag raisings, the first on the academy grounds and the second at the plant of the Middletown Farms, Inc. Frederick Brady, president of the latter corporation, has procured a fifty foot iron flag pole which will be erected at once.

At both places the Boy Scouts will raise the flags. All the fraternal organizations of this town, Odessa and Townsend will be invited to attend the ceremony. The exercises will begin at the academy grounds at 1.30 p. m. when a speaker to be chosen will make a short address. After singing "The Star Spangled Bannes" the crowd will be taken in autos to the Middletown Farms, where the second flag will be raised. After singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" the exercises will be concluded with the benediction by one of the local ministers

Several of the fraternal societies have already accepted the invitation of the local committee, and all are expected to do so. The children of the public schools will also take part.

Two games of baseball will also enliven the day's program, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. The Silverbrook team of the Church League of Wilmington will be the attraction.

At the meeting Edward S. Jones was made permanent chairman. He has appointed committees from the different organizations to assist.

The chairman requested us to say that several automobiles will be needed to convey the speakers and others to the Middletown Farms and he is anxious to secure at least a dozen cars for this purpose.

All G. A. R. members are cordially invited to attend.

"JUNE DAY" AT OLD DRAWYERS

The annual reunion of the "Friends of Old Drawyers" will take place on Sunday, June 3, at the historic old church near Odessa. The society was organized in 1896, and meetings have taken place each year since that time. Some of the most prominent men in the United States have spoken at the meetings. The morning sermon will be preached by Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Newark, N. J., who is said to be a most eloquent preacher. At the exercises of the afternoon, ex-Judge William A. Day, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, will make the address. Judge Day is a former Delawarean, having been born in Brandywine hundred. At both the morning and afternoon services Rev. E. A. McLaury, pastor of Drawyers Church, will be in charge, and the Dover Glee Club, consisting of eight male voices, will have charge of the musical part of the program. At each succeeding reunion the crowds get larger, and since the advent of the automobile have taxed the capacity of the church and grounds. The largest crowd in the history of the organization is looked for this year, provided the weather is fair. Should the day prove stormy, the reunion will take place on the first succeeding fair Sunday. The society was organized twenty-one years ago, when the grounds and church were in very bad condition, due to the neglect of those owning lots in the cemetery. Through the persistent efforts of the society the church was restored to the condition of the time of its erection in 1773, and the grounds and all of the graves are well taken care of.

Tribute To T. C. Cruikshank

The following tribute was paid to Thomas C. Cruikshank by the Board of Directors of the Peoples National Bank of Middletown, at their meeting on Saturday, May 19th:

WHEREAS, Thomas C. Cruikshank has been called by death, from his family, from the community and from the Directors' Board of this bank, where he has faithfully and acceptably served since the organization of the bank in 1883, having been elected to the original Board, and each consecutive year since; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to an All-wise Providence, we shall miss his genial presence and his wise counsel, and shall ever remember with much pleasure our business and social intercourse in the past.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the bank, published in the Middletown papers, and sent to the family of our deceased member

FRANK R. POOL,
EDWARD HART,
J. FRANK ELIASON,
Committee.

"Autocracy Must Go"

So says Mr W. N. Woodworth, of New York City, who will deliver his famous lecture "The World on Fire" here Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Middletown Opera House.

Mr. Woodworth sees in the present world wide trouble a fulfillment of Bible prophesy in which the downfall of all autocrats are pictured. The new government to be established after the war is clearly pictured in the Bible. The lecturer shows that this government will be the 'desire of all nations" and a fulfillment of the prayer of all Christians "Thy Kingdom Come."

The seats will be free and no collection taken. It will be undenominational. All are invited.

THE HONOR ROLL

Those Who Were Studious for the Past School Month

MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOL

The following named pupils of the Middletown high and grammar schools, having attained the necessary averages, are placed on the roll of honor for the past twenty days:

HIGH SCHOOL

11th grade—Shelly Myers, Allen Johnson, Jefferson Pool.

10th grade—Millie Rosenberg, Leone Ladley, Alma Whitlock, Florence Kohl, Frances Cochran, William Myers, Lydia Redgrave.

9th grade—Elva Freeman, Claude Fouracre, June McWhorter, Ernest Tee.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

8th grade—Ramona Newman, Clara Brady, Laura Fogel, June Johnson, Jo Kohl, Fannie Rosenberg, Marion Armstrong, Gwendolyn Gary, Hilda Money, Rogers Fouracre.

7th grade—Frances Armstrong, Anna Bingnear, Clayton Draper, Virginia Pearce, Marshall Whitlock.

6th grade—Walter Beasten, Percy Donaghay, Cranston Bland, Burton Williams, Grace Rosenberg, Harriet Black, Anna English, Margaret Harris, Caroline Fouracre.

5th grade—Edwin Donaghay, Preston Whitlock, Jereline McDonagh, Dorothy Caulk, Elizabeth Clayton, Margaret Brady, Elizabeth Brady, John Spicer, Harris McDowell, Margaret Bradley.

PRIMARY SCHOOL

4th grade—Linden Stafford, Harry Pearce, Samuel McDonagh.

3rd grade—Evelyn Brown, Henry Howell, John Voshell, Harry Deputy, Herman Conner, Irma Montgomery, Bertha Chance, Helen Fouracre.

2d grade—Olga Vlahos, Catherine Armstrong, Catherine Carpenter, Alice Jolls, Sophia Vlahos, Virginia Brady, Joseph Beaston, Catherine Beaston, Julian King.

1st grade (a) Division—Margaret Fitzgerald, Mabel Fouracre.

(b) Division—Helen Bryan, Emma Beale, Cassie Denny.

Mill Lane Honor Roll

The following pupils of Mill Lane School deserve special credit for the past month:

8th grade—Edith Cochran. 5th grade—Caspar Klotzbeecher. 4th grade—Freddie Bramble. 3rd grade—Eunice Horsey, Erwin Spicer, William Taylor. 2d grade—Archie Bramble. 1st grade—Walter Spicer.

OBITUARY

MRS. ANNA K. DICKINSON

Mrs. Anna K. Dickinson wife of John W. Dickinson died at her home on Lake street last Saturday evening, at nine o'clock, aged 44 years. Deceased had been an invalid for several years and her death was hourly expected during the last few days of her life, by her relatives and friends.

Mrs. Dickinson was the daughter of the late Vincent and Mrs. Assenath Moore and leaves a devoted husband, one son, a mother, two sisters and two brothers to mourn her untimely death.

The funeral services were held at her late home Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, Rev. J. W. Jones of Bethesda Church officiating. Interment was made at Bethel Cemetery.

C. CANBY HOPKINS

C. Canby Hopkins, of Mill Creek hundred, former Levy Court Commissioner, former deputy clerk of the peace and well-known in public business, died Sunday morning about 11 o'clock of kidney trouble after a short illness at his home at The Cedars. He was 54 years old, having been born July 6, 1863, and leaves a wife and one grown son, Joseph, connected with the duPont Company. At the time of his death Mr. Hopkins was superintendent of one of the divisions of the duPont Brandywine powder mills.

Mr. Hopkins has been troubled with kidney trouble for several years, but had not been seriously affected until a week before his death when he took to his bed and sank rapidly.

Surprise Linen Shower

Misses Etta and Lizzie Price entertained a number of friends at a surprise linen shower in honor of Miss Agnes Crowley, Wednesday afternoon. The home was decorated for the occasion, and the afternoon was thoroughly enjoyed. Those present were: Misses Agnes Crowley, Patton Cochran, Agnes Clark, Dorothy Colpitts, Blanche Lockwood, Mary Droll, Catherine Dorsey, Margaret Dorsey, Margaret Keegan, Marcella Keegan and Lillian Montgomery, Mrs. Charles Crawford, Mrs. Frank Pennington, Mrs. H. S. Newman, Mrs. D. W. Lewis, Mrs. Wilson Merritt, Mrs. J. C. Green, Mrs. Frank Huey, Mrs. Ida Lindley, Mrs George Lockwood and Mrs. Albert Price.

Hear the Boy Scouts at the movies Wednesday evening.

Card of Thanks

Through the columns of The Transcript we wish to thank the friends who were so kind to us during the illness and death of our wife and mother Mrs. Anna K. Dickinson.

John W. Dickinson and Son

PROCLAMATION ON FOOD CONTROL PLAN

Program Designed to Protect Consumers From Speculators

BROAD POWERS ARE VITAL

Makes Plea For Placing Of Whip In Hands Of Government To Prevent Selfish Minority From Putting Personal Advantage Above Nation's Interest — Control To Be Dropped When War Ends.

Washington.—President Wilson, in a statement outlining the administration's food control policy, announced he had asked Herbert C. Hoover to become American food administrator and that Mr. Hoover would accept the place.

A statement given out by Mr. Hoover after the White House announcemnt was made gave his plans for food adminstration and called on the country to render voluntary assistance in carrying it out.

Washington.—The following is the text of President Wilson's food proclamation

"It is very desirable, in order to prevent misunderstandings or alarms and to assure co-operation in a vital matter, that the country should understand exactly the scope and purpose of the very great powers which I have thought it necessary in the circumstances to ask the Congress to put in my hands with regard to our food supplies. Those powers are very great indeed, but they are no greater than it has proved necessary to lodge in the other governments which are conducting this momentous war, and their object is stimulation and conservation not arbitrary restraint or injurious interference with the normal processes of production. They are intended to benefit and assist the farmer and all those who play a legitimate part in the preparation, distribution and marketing of foodstuffs.

"It is proposed to draw a sharp line of distinction between the normal activities of the government represented in the Department of Agriculture in reference to food production, conservation and marketing on the one hand and the emergency activities necessitated by the war in reference to the regulation of food distribution and consumption on the other. All measures intended directly to extend the normal activities of the Department of Agriculture, in reference to the production, conservation and the marketing of farm crops will be administered, as in normal times, through that department, and the powers asked for overdistribution and consumption, overexports, imports, prices, purchase and requisition of commodities, storing and the like, which may require regulation during the war, will be placed in the hands of a commissioner of food administration appointed by the President and directly responsible to him.

After Middle Men.

"The objects sought to be served by the legislation asked for are:

"Full inquiry into the existing available stocks of foodstuffs and into the costs and practices of the various food - producing and distributing trades; the prevention of all unwarranted hoarding of every kind and of the control of foodstuffs by persons who are not in any legitimate sense producers, dealers or trades; the requisitioning when necessary for the public use of food supplies and of the equipment necessary for handling them properly; the licensing of wholesale and legitimate mixtures and milling percentages, and the prohibition of the unnecessary or wasteful use of foods. Authority is asked also to establish prices—but not in order to limit the profits of the farmers, but only to guarantee to them when necessary a minimum price which will insure them a profit where they are asked to attempt new crops, and to secure the consumer against extortion by breaking up corners and attempts at speculation when they occur by fixing temporarily a reasonable price at which middlemen must sell.

Hoover, Volunteer.

"I have asked Mr. Hoover to undertake this all-important task of food administrator. He has expressed his willingness to do so on condition that he is to receive no payment for his services and that the whole of the force under him, exclusive of clerical assistance, shall be employed so far as possible upon the same volunteer basis. He has expressed his confidence that this difficult matter of food administration can be successfully accomplished through the voluntary cooperation and direction of legitimate distributers of foodstuffs and with the help of the women of the country.

"Although it is absolutely necessary that unquestionable powers shall be placed in my hands in order to insure the success of this administration of the food supplies of the country, I am confident that the exercise of those powers will be necessary only in the few cases where some small and selfish minority proves unwilling to put the nation's interests above personal advantage and that the whole country will heartily support Mr. Hoover's efforts by supplying the necessary volunteer agencies throughout the country for the intelligent control of food consumption and securing the co-operation of the most capable leaders of the very interests most directly affected, that the exercise of the powers deputized to him will rest very successfully upon the good will and cooperation of the people themselves and that the ordinary economic machinery of the country will be left substantially undisturbed.

"The purposed food administration is intended, of course, only to meet a manifest emergency and to continue only while the war lasts. Since it will be composed for the most part of volunteers, there need be no fear of the possibility of a permanent bureaucracy arising out of it. All control of consumption will disappear when the emengency has passed. It is with that object in view that the administration considers it to be of pre-eminent importance that the existing associations of producers and distributers of foodstuffs should be mobilized and made use of on a volunteer basis. The successful conduct of the projected food administration by such means will be the finest possible demonstration of the willingness, the ability and the efficiency of democracy, and of its justified reliance upon the freedom of individual initiative. The last thing that any American could contemplate with equanimity would be the introduction of anything resembling Prussian autocracy into the food control of this country.

"It is of vital interest and importance to every man who produces food ard to every man who takes part in its distribution that these policies thus liberally administered should succeed and succeed altogether. It is only in that way that he can prove it to be absolutely unnecessary to resort to the rigorous and drastic measures which have proved to be necessary in some of the European countries."

Attached to the President's statement was the following announcement, evidently calculated to set at rest the reports of disagreement between Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Mr. Hoover:

"The Secretary of Agriculture has been of the opinion from the outset that special emergency powers for the regulation of distribution and consumption during the war should be vested in the President, and that these powers should not be exercised by the Department of Agriculture, but by an emergency agency. He has also entertained the hope that Mr. Herbert C. Hoover might be designated."

Mr. Hoover's statement closes with this appeal to the country:

"Probably more seriously than any one else in the country, I recognize the difficulties and possibility of failure in this work and I appeal to the patriotism of my countrymen for their support.

"I have no instinct to be a food dictator. My ambition is to see my own people solve their own problems. Those men and women who cannot serve in the trenches or the shops can show their patriotism in no way so fully as in this service, and I feel that we have as much right to call upon them to serve in this administration as we have a right to call upon our men to serve in the trenches."

ITALIANS PUSH ON.

General Cadorna's Forces Extend Their Positions.

Rome.—General Cadorna's forces extended their positions on Hill 652, on the Julian front, repulsed counter-attacks of dense masses of Austro-Hungarian troops and captured a large quantity of war material, says the Italian official statement. East of Gorizia the Italians broke through the Austrian lines and took a number of prisoners.

RUSSIANS REPULSE GERMANS.

Assaults At Kalncem And On Roumanian Front Beaten Off.

Petrograd.—German troops attacked Russian position on the northern end of the Russian western front east of Kalncem, but were repulsed, says the official statement issued by the Russian War Department. Teuton forces also attempted an assault on the Russian trenches east of Koverka, on the Roumanian front, but were dispersed.

ARTILLERY HORSES BREAK OUT.

Throw Downtown Washington Sleepers Into Excitement.

Washington.—Downtown Washington was thrown into excitement by 160 artillery horses, belonging to Batteries A and B, District National Guard, which broke from their yards and dashed down Pennsylvania avenue. The noise of the galloping horses on the asphalt pavements aroused everyone sleeping in the big hotels.

AVIATORS MAY GO, TOO.

Expected To Be Sent With Pershing Expedition.

Hempstead, N. Y.—While no official notice has been received at the government aviation field here to transfer aviators to France with General Pershing, it is expected a number will accompany the expedition. The class now training will finish about June 15.

BANK DISTRIBUTING PIGS.

Accepts Notes In Payment To Help Food Situation.

Springfield, Mass. — Four hundred young pigs were distributed by a local bank to young people in Hampden county, notes being taken for payment next fall.

T. R. CALLS PLANS OFF.

Tells Volunteers To Enter Military Service In Some Other Way.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt announced that all men who had volunteered to serve with him under the American flag in France had been absolved from all further connection with the movement, and that the only course left open to them was to enter the military service in some other way if they are able to do so, and if not to serve the country in civil life.

"As good American citizens," said Colonel Roosevelt, "we loyally obey the decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army and Navy The men who have volunteered will now consider themselves absolved from all further connection with this movement. The funds that have been promised will be treated as withdrawn and applied to other purposes. I, therefore, direct that this statement be sent to the leaders in the various states who have been raising troops."

STATES READY FOR THE DRAFT CENSUS

Report Machinery Organized for Huge Undertaking.

FINE TEAM WORK IS SHOWN

Ten Million Young Men to be Registered for Military Service In Fourteen-hour Day.

Washington.—Preparations to register 10,000,000 young men for military service on June 5 are proceeding swiftly throughout the country. Advices reaching the War Department show that 42 states have their machinery already organized, ready to proceed with the work.

The reports mean that central boards have been established in county and city for each 30,000 population; that blanks and forms have been distributed and nation-wide machinery stands ready to take the military census in the shortest time ever allowed for such a huge undertaking—one 14-hour day.

The plan was evolved by Brigadier General Crowder, provost marshal general as well as judge advocate general of the Army, and its efficiency rests upon its simplicity. The scheme is to co-ordinate the vast electoral machinery of every state under one central authority. At one step all local conditions are met in this way. No matter what peculiarity of election system any state may have, it will function perfectly in the national registration scheme, and function without readjustment. Supervised decentralization is what was aimed at and what has been accomplished according to the reports that came pouring in today.

To Join In Teamwork.

All doubts as to the wisdom of turning this task over to the states was dispelled by the nature of the Governor's messages. A fine spirit of co-operation and desire to join in the national teamwork for which the President has asked in his proclamation has been displayed.

"Ohio is ready," reported Governor Cox, of that state.

"Oregon completely organized for registration, even most remote precints and mining districts," wired Governor Withycombe.

"Indiana ready," said Governor Goodrich. "All boards and registrars will serve without pay."

"All ready. Preparation is excellent," Governor Ferguson, of Texas, telegraphed.

"No doubt of success of registration in Rhode Island," said Governor Beeckman.

Other messages all were of similar import and showed the enthusiasm with which the states are undertaking their tasks.

How System Works.

Here is the way the War Department will exercise the draft. How a man now a civilian may become a soldier within the next few months:

1. On June 5 he registers in the election precinct in which he resides. He goes on about his business.

2. After a delay of several weeks, perhaps a month or more, he is notified by the War Department either that he has been exempted from service or that he has been selected. If the latter, he is told when and where to report.

3. He reports at the time and place designated, probably a local armory, is given his equipment and transported to a concentration camp.

In case he believes he should have been exempted and was not, he is entitled to carry his case to the local federal court for settlement.

$100,000,000 TO RUSSIA.

Intimation Given With Loan That More Will Be Forthcoming.

Washington. — The United States loaned Russia $100,000,000.

The money is to be spent as needed, without stipulation or understanding of any sort further than that Russia stands back of the obligation, will make it good and will disperse the money in this country under the supervision of a representative of the Treasury Department or a commission to be named by the American Government.

The latter stipulation was made in a spirit of co-operation, without intending to embarrass the Russian Government or curtail its participating powers, but with the end in view that Russia would secure the maximum result for the money she is to spend. To aid in this the Treasury Department will place at her disposal the services of expert buyers familiar with American markets and with American values.

100,000 ENLISTED MEN IN NAVY.

Man From Jackson, Miss., Completes Total.

Washington.—When Richard Farris Canon enlisted in the navy Wednesday at Jackson, Miss., the enlisted strength of the navy touched the 100,000 mark for the first time. The authorized strength of the navy was 100,657, including all auxiliary forces, but the bill just passed by both House and Senate puts it up to 150,000.

BAPTISTS DO NOT WANT WOMEN.

Southern Convention Refuses Eligibility As Delegates.

New Orleans.—The Southern Baptist Convention refused to amend its constitution so as to make women eligible as delegates in the convention. A proposed amendment for this purpose was referred to a committee for report at next year's convention.

Five different ovens meet about all the possible requirements of a new gas range.

ARMY DIVISION ORDERED TO FRANCE

Machinery Started for Movement of Troops to War Zone.

GEN. PERSHING TO COMMAND

Registration Under Selective Draft Bill to be Completed Within Five Days From June 5—President Explains That in Refusing to Send Roosevelt Division He is Acting Under Military Advice.

Washington.—President Wilson ordered that division of regular troops commanded by Major General John J. Pershing be sent to France at the earliest practicable date.

This is the answer of America to France's plea that the Stars and Stripes be carried to the fighting front without delay to hearten the soldiers battling there with concrete evidence that a powerful ally has come to their support against German aggression.

Announcement of the order followed signing of the Selective Draft War Army Bill by the President and the issuing of a statement that under advice of military experts on both sides of the water the President could not employ volunteers nor avail himself of the fine vigor and enthusiasm of former President Roosevelt for the expedition.

The Army Law provided for an ultimate force of approximately 2,000,000 men to back up the first troops to go to the front. When the bill had been signed the President affixed his name to a proclamation calling upon all men in the country between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, to register themselves for military service on June 5 next.

The proclamation sets in motion immediately machinery that will enroll and sift 10,000,000 men and pave the way for the selection of the first 500,000 young, efficient soldiers without crippling the industries or commerce of the nation or bringing hardship on those at home.

Even before the bill was signed the War Department announced that the full strength of the National Guard would be drafted into the United States Army beginning July 15 and concluding August 5. Orders to bring the regiments to full war strength immediately accompanied the notification sent to all governors. A minimum of 329,000 fighting men will be brought to the colors under those orders, supplementing the 293,000 regulars who will be under arms by June 15.

It is from these forces that the first armies to join General Pershing at the front will be drawn, to be followed within a few months by recurring waves from the selective draft armies, the first 500,000 of whom will be mobilized Septmber 1.

Following is the text of the terse announcement of the War Department as to General Pershing's expedition:

"The President has directed an expeditionary force of approximately one division of regular troops, under command of General John J. Pershing, to proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. General Pershing and staff will precede the troops abroad.

"It is requested that no details or speculations with regard to the mobilization of this command, dates of departure or other items be carried by the press, other than the official bulletins given out by the War Department relating thereto."

General Pershing has been in Washington some days. He was personally summoned by Secretary Baker from the Southern Department, which was under his command, until this latest order was issued.

The man who led the expedition into Mexico and handled his difficult task with such judgment and skill as to win for him the complete confidence of the President and his advisers has worked hard on plans for the expedition to France. He has been in daily conference with Secretary Baker, Major General Bliss, acting chief of staff, with department officials co-operating in the preparation of the forces he will lead against the Germans and also with Lieutenant General Bridges, head of the military section of the British mission and a veteran of the battlefields of France.

Nothing that either French or British officers have been able to furnish in the way of information has been lacking, and there is every indication that the regular forces which will compose the expeditionary division are being selected with greatest care.

No inkling of the plans for that division have been allowed to leak out. It is known, however, that orders have already gone forward to officers of tried judgment and long experience notifying them to prepare for foreign service.

The war in Europe has developed many new phases of battle not heretofore known in military science. Artillery has decided the fate of many battles, and every army has doubled and trebled its guns, both in size and number. For this reason it was thought likely that the expeditionary forces would include a disproportionate number of artillery troops and be backed by a solid wall of guns when it comes to grips with the enemy.

HONDURAS AGAINST GERMANY.

Follows Lead Of Guatemala In Severing Relations.

Washington.—Honduras has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, following the lead of Guatemala. The Government's information came from Minister Ewing at Tagucigalpa.

A cablegram from the American vice consul at Monterey, Mexico, states that invoices certified at that consulate general during the first half of April totaled $944,000.

BRUSH WITH GERMAN U-BOAT

U. S. Destroyers Patrol War Zone in European Waters.

"WE CAN START AT ONCE"

Escorted American Liner Through Danger Zone—To Be Joined By Others From United States Navy.

London. — Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the British Grand Fleet, has sent the following message to Armiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the United States Atlantic Fleet:

"The Grand Fleet rejoices that the Atlantic Fleet will now share in preserving the liberties of the world and maintaining the chivalry of the sea."

Admiral Mayo replied:

"The United States Atlantic Fleet appreciates the message from the British Fleet and welcomes opportunities for work with the British Fleet for the freedom of the seas."

Washington.—A squadron of American torpedo boat destroyers has safely crossed the Atlantic and is patrolling the seas in war service.

The American navy's actual entry into the war zone has already been productive of a brush between a destroyer and a German underwater boat, according to an announcement by the British Admiralty, but the result of it has not been made public.

The destroyer squadron arrived in Queenstown after an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, but almost immediately, after a formal exchange of greetings with the British naval officials, put to sea again for the hard work that is before it.

Greeted With Cheers.

A crowd of several hundred persons, some of them carrying tiny American flags, lined the water front and cheered the destroyers from the moment they first sighted the flotilla until it reached the dock. The crowd cheered again when a few moments later the American senior officer came ashore to greet the British senior officer and Wesley Frost, the American Consul, who had come down to the dock to welcome the flotilla. Everything was done in a simple, business-like manner. There was an entire absence of formality.

The commander of the British flotilla was waiting on board his ship and sent wireless greetings to the American units as soon as they hove in sight, steaming in a long line into the harbor.

"Can Start At Once."

After the exchange of shore greetings and the British commander had congratulated the American officers on their safe voyage, he asked:

"When will you be ready for business?"

"We can start at once," the American commander replied promptly.

This response, so characteristically American, surprised the British commander, who said he had not expected the Americans would be ready to begin work on this side so soon after their long voyage. When he had recovered from his surprise, however, he made a short tour on the destroyers and admitted that the American tars looked prepared.

"Yes," replied the American commander, "we made preparation on the way over. That is why we are ready."

Set Right To Work.

"They are certainly a fine body of men, and what's more, their craft look just as fit," said the British commander as he watched the destroyers file seaward.

One of the American destroyers began war duty even before reaching this side of the Atlantic. This was when it picked up and escorted through the danger zone one of the largest of the Atlantic liners. This action so pleased the passengers on board that they sent a message of greeting and appreciation to the commander of the destroyer.

TO GET SUPPLIES ABROAD.

All Available American Tonnage To Serve France, Italy and Russia.

Washington.—All available American transatlantic tonnage for time being will be used to transport supplies to Russia, France and Italy under an arrangement about to be made by the American government with the Allies. Great Britain has assured the United States that she can carry enough supplies in her own ships to meet the need of the United Kingdom, and perhaps spare some vessels to supplement American tonnage in supplying the other countries.

WANTS HORSES AND MULES.

Government Will Buy 250,000 at Probable Cost Of $100,000,000.

Washington.—The Government is in the market for 250,000 horses and mules for army use, which probably will cost $100,000,000. They will be used, in addition to 40,000 motortrucks and automobiles. Boards of officers have been ordered to start on the animal purchases not later than June 1.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK.

Steamer Hilonian Torpedoed and Four Members Of Crew Lost.

New York.—The American steamship Hilonian has been torpedoed and sunk off Genoa, Italy, with a loss of four members of the crew, according to a cablegram received here by the owners, the Universal Transportation Company.

A tree that is 100 feet high is used as a wireless station mast in a Central American city.

PRESIDENT SIGNS DRAFT MEASURE; TROOPS TO FRONT

Division Under Command of Major General Pershing.

REGULARS FIRST TO FRANCE

Executive Sets June 5 as the Date of Registration for All Men Between the Ages of 21 and 31—Rejects Roosevelt Volunteer Army — Declares It Would Interfere With Present Plans.

Washington, May 21.—Flatly rejecting that section of the measure which would permit Colonel Roosevelt to organize volunteer divisions, President Wilson signed the conscription bill.

The president signed the army bill just after dinner at 8 p. m. on Friday, without formality, and set June 5 as the date of registration for all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one for military service.

President Issues Proclamation.

President Wilson's proclamation, putting into effect the selective draft provision of the war army bill, signed last night, follows in part:

"A proclamation by the president of the United States:

"Whereas, Congress has enacted and the president has on the 18th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeeen, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"Section 5. That all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the president; and upon proclamation by the president or other public notice given by him or by his direction, stating the time and place of such registration, it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy and the National Guard and naval militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act, and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the president or by his direction; and any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered; provided, that in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act: Provided further, that persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided.

Registration on June 5.

"Now, therefore, I Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, do call upon the governor of each of the several states and territories, the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia and all officers and agents of the several states and territories, of the District of Columbia and of the counties and municipalities therein to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

"And I do further proclaim and give notice to all persons subject to registration in the several states and in the District of Columbia in accordance with the above law that the time and place of such registration shall be between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the 5th day of June, 1917, at the registration place in the precinct wherein they have their permanent homes. Those who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day here named are required to register, excepting only officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy, the marine corps and the National Guard and naval militia while in the service of the United States, and officers in the officers' reserve corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in active service. In the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico a day for registration will be named in a later proclamation.

All Must Co-Operate.

"The power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies there are no armies in this struggle. There are entire nations armed. Thus, the men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army that is in France than the men beneath the battle flags. It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this cannot be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose.

"The nation needs all men, but it needs each man, not in the field that will most pleasure him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good.

"It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling—it is rather selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass.

"The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks.

"It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of its significance and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves. Our industrial need prescribes that it be not made a technical holiday, but the stern sacrifice that is before us urges that it be carried in all our hearts as a great day of patriotic devotion and obligation when the duty shall lie upon every man, whether he is himself to be registered or not, to see to it that the name of every male person of the designated ages is written on these lists of honor.

"By the president:

"ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State."

President Wilson directed that an expeditionary force of approximately a division of regular troops, under command of Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. General Pershing and staff will precede the troops.

A division contains approximately 28,000 men. It is understood that at least 20,000 will be infantry.

The war bill was carefully gone over during the day by Brigadier General Crowder, judge advocate general and provost marshal general.

It was announced that all existing regiments of the guard will be called into service by August 5, and officials estimate that with from a month to six weeks' intensive training these troops will be ready to go forward for final preparation behind the fighting lines in Europe for the fighting that is before them.

After the army bill had been perfected in both houses of congress and sent to President Wilson for signature the senate adopted an amendment to the war budget bill to put conscription out of force four months after the end of the war.

President's Statement.

The president issued the following statement at the White House:

"I shall not avail myself, at any rate, at the present stage of the war, of the authorization conferred by the act to organize volunteer divisions.

"To do so would seriously interfere with the carrying out of the chief and most immediately important purpose contemplated by this legislation:

"The prompt creation and early use of an effective army would contribute practically nothing to the effective strength of the armies now engaged against Germany.

"I understand that the section of this act which authorizes the creation of volunteer divisions in addition to the draft was added with a view to providing an independent command for Mr. Roosevelt and giving the military authorities an opportunity to use his fine vigor and enthusiasm recruiting the forces now at the western front.

"It would be very agreeable to me to pay Mr. Roosevelt this compliment and the allies the compliment of sending to their aid one of our most distinguished public men, an ex-president, who has rendered many conspicuous public services and proved his gallantry in many striking ways.

"Politically, too, it would no doubt have a very fine effect and make a profound impression. But this is not the time or the occasion for compliments or for any action not calculated to contribute to the immediate success of the war.

Seeks Advice From Both Sides.

"The business now in hand is undramatic, practical and of scientific definiteness and precision.

"I shall act with regard to it at every step and in every particular under expert and profession advice, from both sides of the water.

Says He Is Responsible.

"He named many of those whom he desired to have designated for the service and they were men who cannot possibly be spared from the too small force of officers at our command for the much more pressing and necessary duties of training regular troops to be put into the field in France and Belgium as fast as they can be got ready.

"The first troops sent to France will be taken from the present force of the regular army and will be under the command of trained soldiers only.

"The responsibility for the successful conduct of our part in this great war rests upon me. I could not escape it if I would. I am too much interested in the cause we are fighting for to be interested in anything but success.

"The issues involved are too immense for me to take into consideration anything whatever except the best, most effective, most immediate means of military action. What these means are I know from the mouths of men who have seen war as it is conducted, who have no illusions and to whom the whole grim matter is a matter of business. I shall center my attention upon those matters and let everything else wait. I should be deeply to blame should I do otherwise, whatever the argument of policy or of personal gratification of advantage."

FISH ONLY 5 CENTS POUND

Milwaukee Mayor Leads Line at Market in Buying Red Horse Suckers.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Residents here were able in a measure to combat the high cost of living through the efforts of the state conservation commission which made it possible to purchase red horse suckers at five cents a pound. The fish were shipped from Shell lake.

WEALTHY CATTLEMAN SLAIN

Body of Thomas Lyons Found in Ravine Near Suburb of El Paso, Tex.—Robbery Motive.

El Paso, Tex.—The body of Thomas Lyons, millionaire cattleman of Silver City, N. M., was found in a ravine in a suburb of El Paso. His head was crushed and he had been robbed. He had arrived from Deming, N. M., during the night. Lyons came here from Rochester, N. Y.

The Real Adventure

By Henry Kitchell Webster

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COMES THE GREAT EVENT IN ROSE ALDRICH'S LIFE, THE PROSPECT OF A BABY, AND SHE REALIZES THAT WOMAN'S FINEST PROFESSION IS MOTHERHOOD—BUT PLANS GO SADLY AWRY

SYNOPSIS—Rose Stanton marries Rodney Aldrich, a rich young lawyer, after a brief courtship, and instantly is taken up by Chicago's exclusive social set and made a part of the gay whirl of the rich folk. It is all new to the girl, and for the first few months she is charmed with the life. And then she comes to feel that she is living a useless existence, that she is a social butterfly, a mere ornament in her husband's home. Rose longs to do something useful and to have the opportunity to employ her mind and utilize her talent and education. Rodney feels much the same way himself. He thinks he ought to potter around in society just to please his wife, when in reality he'd rather be giving his nights to study or social service of some sort. They try to reach an understanding, following the visit of two New York friends, who have worked out satisfactorily this same problem.

CHAPTER XI—Continued.

—8—

But she went steadily on. "You were always so dear about it. But tonight—oh, Rodney . . . !" Her silly, ragged voice choked there and stopped, and the tears brimmed up and spilled down her cheeks. But she kept her face steadfastly turned to his.

"That's what I said about being married and not sowing wild oats, I suppose," he said glumly. "It was a joke. Do you suppose I'd have said it if I meant it?"

"It wasn't only that," she managed to go on. "It was the way they looked at the house; the way you apologized for my dress; the way you looked when you tried to get out of answering Barry Lake's questions about what you were doing. Oh, how I despised myself! And how I knew you and they must be despising me!"

"The one thing I felt about you all the evening," he said, with the patience that marks the last stage of exasperation, "was pride. I was rather crazily proud of you."

"As my lover you were proud of me," she said. "But the other man—the man that's more truly you—was ashamed, as I was ashamed. Oh, it doesn't matter! Being ashamed won't accomplish anything. But what we'll do is going to accomplish something."

"What do you mean to do?" he asked.

"I want you to tell me first," she said, "how much money we have, and how much we've been spending."

"I don't know," he said stubbornly. "I don't know exactly."

"You've got enough, haven't you, of your own . . . I mean, there's enough that comes in every year, to live on, if you didn't earn a cent by practicing law? Well, what I want to do, is to live on that. I want to live, however and wherever we have to—to live on that—out in the suburbs somewhere, or in a flat, so that you will be free; and I can work—be some sort of help."

"You can wash the dishes and scrub the floors," he supplemented, "and I can carry my lunch to the office with me in a little tin box." He looked at his watch. "And now that the thing's reduced to an absurdity, let's go to bed. It's getting along toward two o'clock."

"You don't have to get to the office till nine tomorrow morning," said Rose. "And I want to talk it out now. And I don't think I said anything that was absurd."

"I shouldn't have called it absurd," he admitted after a rather long silence. "But it's exaggerated and unnecessary. Next October, when the

"That's Why I Wanted to Decide Things Tonight."

lease on this house runs out, we can manage, perhaps, to change the scale a little. There you are! Now do stop worrying about it and let's go to bed."

But she sat there just as she was, staring at the dying fire, her hands lying slack in her lap, all as if she hadn't heard. The long silence irked him. He pulled out his watch, looked at it, and began winding it. He mended the fire so that it would be safe for the night; bolted a window. Every minute or two he stole a look at her, but she was always just the same. Except for the faint rise and fall of her bosom, she might have been a picture, not a woman.

At last he said again, "Come along, Rose dear."

"It'll be too late in October," she said. "That's why I wanted to decide things tonight. Because we must begin right away." Then she looked up into his face. "It will be too late in October," she repeated, "unless we begin now."

The deep, tense seriousness of her voice and her look arrested his full attention.

"Why?" he asked. And then, "Rose, what do you mean?"

"We're going to have a baby in October," she said.

CHAPTER XII.

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The Door That Was to Open.

What a silly little idiot she'd been not to have seen the thing for herself! She'd been, all the while, beating her head against blind walls when there was a door there waiting to open of itself when the time came. Motherhood! There'd be a doctor and a nurse at first, of course, but presently they'd go away and she'd be left with a baby. Her own baby! She could care for him with her own hands, feed him—her joy reached an ecstasy at this—from her own breast.

That life which Rodney led apart from her, the life into which she had tried with such ludicrous unsuccess to effect an entrance, was nothing to this new life which was to open before her in a few short months now. Meanwhile, she not only must wait—she could well afford to.

That was why she could listen with that untroubled smile of hers to the terrible things that Rodney and James Randolph and Barry Lake and Jane got into the way of hurling across her dinner table, and to the more mildly expressed but equally alkaline cynicisms of Jimmy Wallace.

Jimmy was dramatic critic on one of the evening papers as well as a bit of a playwright. He was a slim, cool, smiling, highly sophisticated young man, who renounced all privileges as an interpreter of life in favor of remaining an unbiased observer of it. He never bothered to speculate about what you ought to do—he waited to see what you did.

Well, in the light of the miraculous transformation that lay before her, Rose could listen undaunted to the tough philosophizings her husband and Barry Lake delighted in as well as to the mordant merciless realities with which Doctor Randolph and Jimmy Wallace confirmed them. She wasn't indifferent to it all.

"Jim's pretty weird when he gets going," Eleanor Randolph said to Frederica, on the next day after they had been dining at the Aldriches', "but that Barry Lake has a sort of surgical way of discussing just anything, and his wife's as bad.

"We never got off women all the evening. Barry Lake had their history down from the early Egyptians, and Jim got off a string of pathological freaks. And then Rodney came out strong for economic independence, only with his own queer angle on it, of course. He thought it would be a fine thing, but it wouldn't happen until the men insisted on it. When a girl wasn't regarded as marriageable unless she had been trained to a trade or a profession, then things would begin to happen. I think he meant it, too.

"Well, and all the while there sat Rose, taking it all in with those big eyes of hers, smiling to herself now and then; saying things, too, sometimes, that were pretty good, though nobody but Jimmy seemed to understand, always, just what she meant. They've talked before, those two. But she was no more embarrassed than as if we'd been talking embroidery stitches."

So far as externals went, her life, that spring, was immensely simplified. The social demands upon her, which had been so insistent all winter, stopped almost automatically. The exception was the Junior League show in Easter week, for which she put in quite a lot of work. She was to have danced in it.

This is an annual entertainment by which Chicago sets great store. All the smartest and best-looking of the younger set take part in it, in costumes that would do credit to a chorus dresser, and as much of Chicago as is willing and able to pay five dollars a seat for the privilege is welcome to come and look. Delirious weeks are spent in rehearsal, under a first-class professional director; audience and performers have an equally good time, and Charity, as residuary legatee, profits by thousands.

Rose dropped in at a rehearsal one day at the end of a solid two hours of committee work, found it unexpectedly amusing, and made a point, thereafter, of attending when she could. Her interest was heightened, if not wholly actuated, by some things Jimmy Wallace had been telling her lately about how such things were done on the real stage.

He had written a musical comedy once, lived through the production of it, and had spent a hard-earned two weeks' vacation trouping with it on the road, so he could speak with authority. It was a wonderful Odyssey when you could get him to tell it, and as Rose made a good audience, she got the whole thing at her dinner table.

The thing got a sociological twist eventually, of course, when Jane wanted to know if it were true that the chorus girls received inadequate pay. Jimmy demolished this with more wrath than he often showed. He didn't know any other sort of job that paid a totally untrained girl as well. It took a really accomplished stenographer, for instance, to earn as much a week as was paid the average chorus girl. The trouble was that the indispensable assets in the business were not character and intelligence and ambition, but just personal charms.

"But a girl who's serious about it, who doesn't have to be told the same thing more than once, and catches on, sometimes, without being told at all, why, she can always have a job and she can be as independent as anybody. She can get twenty-five dollars a week or even as high as thirty."

The latter part of this conversation was what she was to remember afterward, but the thing that impressed Rose at the time, and that held her for hours looking on at the League show rehearsals, was what Jimmy had told her about the technical side of the work of production, the labors of the director, and so on.

As the weeks and months wore away, and as the season of violent alternations between summer and winter, which the Chicagoan calls spring, gave place to summer itself, Rose was driven to intrench herself more and more deeply behind this great expectation. It was like a dam holding back waters that otherwise would have rushed down upon her and swept her away.

And then came Harriet, Rodney's other sister, and the pressure behind the dam rose higher.

Rose had tried, rather unsuccessfully, to realize that there was actually in existence another woman who occupied, by blood anyway, the same position toward Rodney and herself that Frederica did. She felt almost like a real sister toward Frederica. But without quite putting the notion into words, she had always felt it was just as well that Harriet was an Italian contessa, four thousand miles away. Rodney and Frederica spoke of her affectionately, to be sure, but their references made a picture of a rather formidably correct, seriously aristocratic sort of person.

She'd discovered, along in the winter sometime, that Harriet's affairs were going rather badly. It was along in May that the cable came to Frederica announcing that Harriet was coming back for a long visit. "That's all she said," Rodney explained to Rose. "But I suppose it means the finish. She said she didn't want any fuss made, but she hinted she'd like to have Freddy meet her in New York, and Freddy's going. Poor old Harriet! We must try to cheer her up."

She didn't seem much in need of cheering up, Rose thought, when they first met. All that showed on the contessa's highly polished surface was a disposition to talk humorously over old times with her old friends, including her brother and sister, and a sort of dismayed acquiescence in the smoky seriousness, the inadequate civilization, of the city of her birth.

Toward Rose herself, the contessa was, one might say, studiously affectionate. She avoided being either disagreeable or patronizing. Rose could see, indeed, how she avoided it.

About this time the question where Rose and Rodney were going to live after their lease on the McCrea house ended, had begun to press for an answer. October first was when the lease expired, and it wasn't far from the date at which they expected the baby. They spent some lovely afternoons during the days of the emerging spring, cruising about looking at possible places.

This was the situation when Harriet took a hand in it. It was a situation made to order for Harriet to take a hand in. She'd sized it up at a glance, made up her mind in three minutes what was the sensible thing for them to do, written a note to Florence McCrea in Paris, and then bided her opportunity to put her idea into effect. To her Rose was simply a well-meaning, somewhat inadequately civilized young person, the beneficiary, through her marriage with Rodney, of a piece of unmerited good fortune.

When she got Florence McCrea's answer to her letter, she took the first occasion to get Rodney off by himself and talk a little common sense into him.

"What about where to live, Rodney?" she asked. "Made up your mind about it yet? It is time someone with a little common sense straightened you out about this."

Harriet couldn't be sure from the length of time he took seeing that his pipe was properly lighted, whether he altogether liked this method of approach or not.

"Common sense always was a sort of specialty of yours, sis," he said at last, "and straightening out. You were always pretty good at it." Then out of a cloud of his own smoke, "Fire away."

"Well, in the first place," she said, "if you had your house today you'd be lucky if the paint was dry and the thing was fit to move into by the first of September."

"But we've got to get out of here, anyway, in October. And that means we've got to have some sort of place to get into. It is an awkward time, I'll admit."

"No, you haven't," she said. "You can stay right here another six months, if you like. I've heard from Florence. When I found how things stood here, I wrote and asked her if she'd lease for six months more if she got the chance, and she wrote back and simply grabbed at it."

Rodney smoked half way through his pipe before he made any comment on this suggestion. "This house isn't just what we want," he said. "In the first place, it's expensive."

Harriet shrugged her shoulders, picked up one of Florence's poetry books and eyed the heavily tooled binding with a satirical smile before she replied.

"I'd an idea there was that in it," she said at last. "Freddy said something. . . . Rose had been talking to her." Then, after another little silence and with a sudden access of vehemence: "You don't want to go and do a regular fool thing, Roddy.

She Stared, Bewildered.

You're getting on perfectly splendidly. But if you pull up and go to live in a barn somewhere and stop seeing anybody—people that count, I mean—"

Rodney grunted. "You're beyond your depth, sis," he said. "Come back where you don't have to swim. The expense isn't a capital consideration, I'll admit that. Now go on from there."

"That's like old times," she observed with a not ill-humored grimace. "I wonder if you talk to Rose like that. Oh, I know the house is rather solemn and absurd. It's Florence herself all over, that's the size of it. But what does that matter for six months more?"

He pocketed his pipe and got up out of his chair.

"There's something in it," he admitted. "I'll think it over."

"Better cable Florence as soon as you can," she advised.

Rose protested when the plan for living six months more in Florence McCrea's house was broached to her. She made the best fight she could. But Harriet's arguments, re-stated now by Rodney with full conviction, were too much for her. When she broke down and cried, as she couldn't help doing, Rodney soothed and comforted her, assured her that this notion of hers about the expensiveness of it all, was just a notion, which she must struggle against as best she could. She'd see things in a truer proportion afterward.

* * * * * * *

Very fine and small and weak, Rose Stanton, lying in a bed with people about her, let her eyes fall heavily shut lest they should want her to speak or think. . . . Then, for a long time, nothing. Then presently, a hand, a firm, powerful hand, that picked up her heavy, limp wrist and two sensitive finger-tips that rested lightly on the upper surface of it. After that, an even, measured voice—a voice of authority, whose words no doubt made sense, only Rose was too tired to think what the sense was:

"That's a splendid pulse. She's doing the best thing she can, sleeping like that."

And then another voice, utterly unlike Rodney's and yet unmistakably his—a ragged voice that tried to talk in a whisper but couldn't manage it—broke queerly.

"That's all right," it said. "But I'll find it easier to believe when—"

She must see him—must know what it meant that he should talk like that. With a strong physical effort, she opened her eyes and tried to speak his name. She couldn't; but someone must have been watching and have seen, because a woman's voice said quickly and quietly "Mr. Aldrich."

And the next moment, vast and towering and very blurred in outline, but, like his voice, unmistakably, was Rodney—her own big, strong Rodney. She tried to hold her arms up to him, but of course she couldn't.

And then he shortened suddenly. He had knelt down beside her bed, that was it. And she felt upon her palm the pressure of his lips, and his unshaven cheek, and on her wrist a warm wetness that must be—tears.

And then she knew. The urgency of a sudden terror gave her her voice.

"Roddy," she said, "there was going to be a—baby. Isn't there?"

Something queerly like a laugh broke his voice when he answered. "Oh, you darling! Yes. It's all right. That isn't why I'm crying. It's just because I'm so happy."

"But the baby!" she persisted. "Why isn't it here?"

Rodney turned and spoke to someone else. "She wants to see," he said. "May she?"

And then a woman's voice (why, it was the nurse, of course! Miss Harris, who had come last night) said in an indulgent, soothing tone: "Why, surely she may. Wait just a minute."

But the wait seemed hours. Why didn't they bring the baby—her baby? There! Miss Harris was coming at last, with a queer, bulky, shapeless bundle. Rodney stepped in between and cut off the view, but only to slide an arm under mattress and pillow and raise her a little so that she could see.

And then, under her eyes, dark red and hairy against the whiteness of the pillow, were two small heads—two small, shapeless masses leading away from them, twitching, squirming. She stared, bewildered.

"There were twins, Rose," she heard Rodney explaining triumphantly, but still with something that wasn't quite a laugh, "a boy and a girl. They're perfectly splendid. One weighs seven pounds and the other six."

Her eyes widened and she looked up into his face so that the pitiful bewilderment in hers was revealed to him.

"But the baby," she said. Her wide eyes filled with tears and her voice broke weakly. "I wanted a baby."

"You've got a baby," he insisted, and now laughed outright. "There are two of them. Don't you understand, dear?"

Her eyes drooped shut, but the tears came welling out along her lashes. "Please take them away," she begged. And then, with a little sob, she whispered: "I wanted a baby, not those."

Rodney started to speak, but some sort of admonitory signal from the nurse silenced him.

The nurse went away with her bundle, and Rodney stayed stroking Rose's limp hand.

In the dark, ever so much later, she awoke, stirred a little restlessly, and the nurse, from her cot, came quickly and stood beside her bed. She had something in her hands for Rose to drink and Rose drank it dutifully.

"Is there anything else?" the nurse asked.

"I just want to know," Rose said; "have I been dreaming, or is it true? Is there a baby, or are there twins?"

"Twins, to be sure," said the nurse cheerfully. "The loveliest, liveliest little pair you ever saw."

"Thank you," said Rose. "I just wanted to know."

She shut her eyes and pretended to go to sleep. But she didn't. It was true then. Her miracle, it seemed somehow, had gone ludicrously awry.

Knowing that they have plenty of money to raise twins properly, why should Rose resent the fact that she has been presented with two babies instead of one?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

EASY TO TELL REAL DIAMOND

There Are Many Ways in Which the Finest Imitations May Be Detected, Even by the Inexperienced.

The experienced eye does not find it difficult to decide whether a diamond is genuine, for the facets of real ones are seldom so regular as those of fine imitations. With the latter the greatest care is taken in grinding to polish and smooth the whole stone so that there will be irregularity in the reflection or refraction of the light. A necessary tool for testing is the file, which cannot scratch a real diamond, although it quickly leaves its mark on an imitation. Better than the file is the sapphire, for the sapphire is the next hardest stone to the diamond. Any stone that a sapphire can scratch is assuredly not a diamond.

If you put a small drop of water on the upper facet of a brilliant and touch it with the point of a pencil the drop will keep its rounded form, but the stone will remain clean and dry. In case of an imitation the drop immediately spreads out. Plunge a diamond into water and it will be plainly visible and will glitter through the liquid, but an imitation stone is almost invisible.

If you look through a diamond, as through a bit of glass, at a black dot on a sheet of white paper you will see one single point clearly. If you see several points or a blur of black it is an imitation. The white sapphire, the white topaz and rock crystal are frequently sold as diamonds, but imitations are more commonly made of glass.

Bound to Fight, Anyhow.

Early last year, says a contributor to an English weekly, a grocer in a Scottish village decided that either he or his assistant must enlist. As he was single and his mother and sisters were well provided for from their interest in the shop, he thought it was his duty to go.

Mackay, the assistant, agreed promptly, and presently found himself in command of the business.

But a few months later the master was dumfounded to meet his late assistant, attired in khaki, "somewhere in France."

"Hi, mon," he said angrily, "what are ye doin' here? Did I no tell ye tae stay at hame in chairge o' ma shop?"

"So I thocht at the time, maister," replied Mackay, "bit I sune fun' oot it wisna only the shop I was in chairge o', but a' yer womanfolk. 'Man,' says I tae maself, 'gin ye've got to fecht, gang and fecht someone ye can hit!' So I jined."—Youth's Companion.

Rains Uncover Gold Nuggets.

The days of '49 have been revived here to a certain extent, says the Sacramento (Cal.) Bee, several Auburn men having brought nuggets worth from $1 to $20 which were found in the ravines and streams since heavy rains have washed the dirt from the gravel. One nugget, which, it is said, is worth $20, was found.

Awaiting the Final Roll Call

Every year that day draws nearer,
Every year the truth seems clearer
That the men who saved the nation from the fatal severing sword,
Soon must pass away forever
From the scene of their endeavor,
Soon must answer to the roll call of the angel of the Lord.

FIRST ENGAGEMENT OF CIVIL WAR WAS ON MAY 24, 1861

THE war proper may be said to have opened on the twenty-fourth of May, 1861. The engagement was at Bethel Church, where Gen. B. F. Butler was in command, and in western Virginia, Gen. George B. McClellan began to be a conspicuous figure. In the latter part of May General Morris won an engagement at Philippi, and on the eleventh of July General McClellan gained a victory at Rich mountain. On the tenth of August, General Rosecrans drove out a detachment of the enemy at Carnifax Ferry. On the eleventh of June, Col. Lewis Wallace made a successful onset at Romney. These, and other minor engagements occurred up to the sixteenth of July, when began the first battle of Bull Run. On that day the Federal army moved forward and an important engagement took place between Centerville and Bull Run. They pressed forward and on the twenty-first day of July found the enemy strongly posted between Bull Run and Manassas Junction. General McDowell, successful at first, was driven back by the re-enforcements.

Missouri now became a battlefield for the contending armies. Captain Nathaniel Lyon acted promptly at Camp Jackson, near St. Louis, and saved the arms and stores. Later, General Lyon gained a decided advantage at Booneville and on the fifth of July the Federal troops under Col. Franz Sigel were again successful at Carthage. On the tenth of August the hardest battle fought thus far in the West occurred at Wilson's creek, where General Lyon was killed. Gen. John C. Fremont followed the enemy as far as Springfield, Ill., and was there superseded by General Hunter. The enemy led a strong detachment into the state of Kentucky and captured the town of Columbus, where they planted batteries so as to command the Mississippi and the Missouri. In order to dislodge them, Col. Ulysses S. Grant was sent with a brigade of three thousand Illinois troops, by way of Cairo into Missouri, where he made a vigorous and successful attack at Belmont. Thus closed military operations in the West for 1861.

General Scott was unable to bear longer the burden resting upon him and Gen. George B. McClellan was brought from West Virginia to take command of the Army of the Potomac. As an organizer and disciplinarian the young commander had no superior. From the first it was seen by the Federal government that the command of the seacoast was an essential of success and a close blockade was placed upon all Southern ports.

At the beginning of 1862 the Federal forces numbered about 450,000 men. General McClellan, commanding 200,000, and General Buell, who commanded another army at Louisville, Ky., began the first of the colossal military movements.

One Great, United People.

The South does not celebrate the same Memorial day with the North; it has its own days for paying tribute to its soldier dead. Yet the South has no reason after the lapse of fifty years to regret the triumph of that cause for which so many Union soldiers perished. South and North, we are one people; our interests are mutual and common, and could only thrive so long as we remained one nation. That Abrahom Lincoln's vision was true the people of the South are today willing to concede.

Remember Source of Blessings.

Through all our consideration of great national and international questions this Memorial day, we will remember him who in mercy watches over us as a people, realizing that the blessings that are ours as a nation come from him, and from him alone will come the strength to permit us to play our part among the nations of the earth in behalf of the highest interests of humanity. We are the friend of man in proportion as we are the friend of God.

WAS OPENING SHOT OF WAR THAT FIRED AT LAWRENCE, KAN.?

WHEN Lawrence was first sacked on May 21, 1856, by Missourians and proslavery men directed by territorial officials, David A. Atchison, at one time United States senator from Missouri, figured prominently in the work of inciting the mob to its rash deeds. Atchison had at one time served as vice president of the United States, but during the Kansas trouble he hovered about the border towns of Kansas and Missouri helping greatly to incite the lower classes of Missourians to violence toward the free-state settlers, especially those in Lawrence.

When Sheriff Jones and his allies came to Lawrence on May 21, 1856, to abate the Free State hotel and the two newspaper offices as nuisances—technically they were charged with "constructive treason"—Atchison was in the front ranks, says the Lawrence Journal-World, and incidentally slightly tipsy. He made a famous speech that day, to the effect that "By G——, boys, I'm a Kickapoo ranger," and among other things urged his men to shoot down women and children if it seemed at all necessary. It is a melancholy fact that many helpless persons were slaughtered.

But it was not until the work of destroying the Free State hotel commenced that Atchison really did himself justice. The offices of the Herald and Freedom and the Kansas Free State had already been sacked and demolished, and then the mob turned on the Free State hotel. First the hotel was bombarded with cannon, but with little success; the shot simply made holes in the walls, and the actual work of destruction was finally accomplished by blowing the building up with kegs of powder and firing it with paper from the newspaper offices.

Not to be kept out of the public eye, Atchison insisted on firing the first shot at the hotel. A small howitzer was dragged out into the street east of the hotel and slightly north—about where the car track now turns east, or possibly a few yards farther east—and Atchison went about aiming the gun at the hotel. The howitzer used was not loaded with the customary round cannon ball, but with a shell set in a brass jacket—the only one of the kind the company had.

Atchison sighted down the gun barrel, but his good right eye told him the gun was not properly aimed.

"Lower her a little bit higher, boys; lower her a little bit higher," he commanded.

That done, he touched the cannon off—and completely missed the hotel!

The shell went screaming over into the west of the town and was heard distinctly by many people, who described its passage as being accompanied by a peculiar whistling sound unlike that of any other shot fired that day.

Lesson of the Day.

If I could hope without presumption that any humble counsels of mine on this hallowed anniversary could be remembered beyond the hour of their utterance and reach the ears of my countrymen in future days, I could not omit certainly to reiterate the solemn obligations which rest on every citizen of this republic to cherish and enforce the great principles of our colonial and Revolutionary fathers—the principles of liberty and law, one and inseparable—the principles of the Constitution and the Union.—From a Speech, July 4, 1876, in the City of Boston, by the Venerable Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts.

Debt Never Can Be Fully Paid.

Without the brave defenders of this nation's honor when its honor was assailed; without their undaunted courage when a national crisis had to be resolutely faced; without their promptness and willingness to offer up on their country's bloody altar all that they held dear, it is not at all unlikely that this nation would have perished from the goodly company of sovereign states.

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THIS WAR'S BENEFITS

OUR poor, short sighted human ken cannot see the larger good which an over-ruling Providence may extract from this awful welter of war in Europe.

But a few plain gains we here in America, can observe. To name a few: If it will call a halt upon our great wastefulness, if it teach us that wasting a billion of food every year is a folly and a sin, it will do a great good.

If these pinching high prices can but force a return to the simpler living of our forefathers; if the sacrifices which later may be required, can even partially abate the mad sweep of the Nation towards boundless luxury and pleasure—this also will be another gain.

But one great and far reaching profit will surely result—the greater union and solidarity of the English speaking Nations which coupled with the help of the glorious French Republic will almost certainly assure a reign of international peace.

For if our country, prepared, as henceforth it will be both on land and on sea, to defend itself and to give weight and force to its pacific purposes, shall resolve with England, France and English-speaking Australia and Canada (soon to be populous and powerful countries) that arbitration and the Hague Court shall henceforth decide all questions of international dispute—this will make war almost impossible.

Then it is even now evident that this great war means death to autocracies, means that henceforth the inherent right of self-government, God-given to all His creatures, shall displace brutal kingly tyrannies and selfish rule of the privileged classes over the masses—means in a word, the eternal enthronement of Democracy the whole world over. That were a boon worth all this fearful tale of blood and suffering.

Finally, this great war wit h the pri vations it has brought, has awakened the world to the economic folly of drink, and when peace shall once more reign, it will find the whole world appreciative as never before of the great blessings of temperance—another priceless good, also worth much precious blood.

RUSSIA'S REPUBLIC SAFE

WE should not too harshly judge those Russian slaves of Romanoff autocracy if their long-thirsting souls quaffed so deeply of Liberty's delicious drink that for a moment they were a trifle intoxicated. Then too, the recollection how perilously near our Revolutionary fathers come, more than once to make shipwreck, teaches us charity.

But Russia is all right, for the center of gravity in that mighty Slav Nation is very low, and as a consequence they are not easily upset One reason, also, for hope that they may after all wisely use their suddenly won blessing of self-government, is that for centuries these millions of Russian peasants, tho kept poor and ignorant by the joint tyranny of the Czars and the Greek Church, have had the practice of local self-government in their zemstvos, or elective local district and provincial administrative assemblies.

And just as our representative system of popular government had its norm, or first elementary principle, in the New England town-meeting, and as these small assemblies served as a useful training school for the larger duties of a National government, so, perhaps these little Russian town illustrations of legislation and government may likewise prove a boon in teaching this latest Democracy the valuable lesson how wisely to govern itself.

Therefore, we have not shared the gloomy fears so generally expressed in the Press, that Russia had only escaped Romanoff autocratic tyranny to plunge madly into the anarchy which is worse than tyranny itself. We will wait, and hope that these 160,000,000 millions of horribly repressed and brutalized Russians will find themselves, and in the end so wisely use their new liberties that the Russian Republic will give to the coming world-wide reform of "government of the people, for the people, by the people," a mighty impetus scarcely second to that imparted by our great and sure self-governing Republic.

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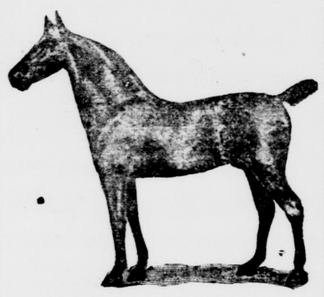
JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

1917 SEASON 1917



FRENCH COACH

"Marcus N., Jr."

Coal Black Stallion, will weigh 1470 lbs., sired by Marcus N., Sr., an imported French Coach Horse, weight 1700 lbs. This horse will make the season at my residence near Clayton's Corner, Del. Terms—$12 to insure, with the usual return services.

James A. Money,

Phone 225-31 Middletown, Del.

WILLIAM SMITH GROOM

Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

Middletown, - Delaware

LARGE CASH SALE

I will sell at Public Auction at my stables in Galena, Md.,

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1917

beginning at 11 o'clock A. M. sharp

20 to 30 Horses
6 TO 8 PAIR OF MULES
30 to 40 Head Cattle

100 PIGS AND SHOATS

Several GOOD SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, lot of Single and Double Harness and Blankets, Corn Planter, good as new.

I will have some good cows and heifers here and some no good for a farmer to keep. If you come to me I will try and get you in right.

At my last sale horses sold from $7 to $146, mules from $32 to $300 per pair, cows from $20 to $70, heifers from $20 to $95.

If you want to buy or sell your stock, this is the place to come.

Sale rain or shine. Terms Cash.

S. G. CALDWELL.

My next sale after this will be June 9.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The Bell Directory goes to press

JUNE 5th

Changes in listings, or changes of advertisements should be communicated to the Business Office at once.

The Diamond State Telephone Company
E. P. Bardo, District Manager
Wilmington, Del.

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

MILLER COTTAGE and ANNEX

9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort

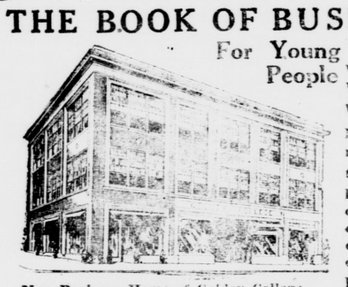
Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$1.50 to $2.00 PER DAY $8.00 to $10.00 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE For Young People



New Business Home of Goldey College.

What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?

GOLDEY COLLEGE CATALOGUE has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Don't Worry

About all this Talk of High Priced Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Men's and Boy's Wear.

Come Here

And we guarantee to give you Standard Goods at Reasonable and Fair Prices.

Everything to Wear Just Now

Blue Serge Suits, $8 to $25
Straw Hats, $1 to $5
Soft Shirts, $1 to $5
Low Shoes, $3 50 to $5 50
Silk Sox, 25c to $1.50

and everything else for Men, Boys and Young Men and Little Boy's Here and Ready.

Come Now

While we have a Big Stock and all sizes.

Mullin's Home Store

WILMINGTON

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAT ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON

Middletown, : Delaware

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249	$ 20,000
450	22,000
350	18,000
187	25,000
300	16,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
80	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

Pictorial Patterns
Eastman Kodaks

Low Prices

W. B. Corsets
Onyx Hosiery

—AT—

Fogel and Burstan's

An Incident in Our Store

Should a merchant, simply because he has the chance, put his goods up that were bought when prices were less, and thus make two profits? No doubt he has full legal and moral right to do this. But is it quite fair to his old patrons?

We think it is not quite fair, and so we, Fogel and Burstan, content with our usual profit, are selling everywhere possible at the OLD PRICES!

Let us narrate an incident, one of very frequent occurrence with us these days.

Scene, Fogel and Burstan's Department Store. Enter a lady. "I want Clark's spool cotton," handing the saleswoman 6 cent, who at once returns the cents. "Why, how's that! They are paying 6 cents everywhere for Clark's spool cotton!"

"Yes, madam, 6 cents elsewhere, but not at Fogel and Burstan's so long as our big stock bought at the old price, holds out."

The proof that 6 cents was the price elsewhere, is the fact that the lady offered, not 5 cents, our price, but 6 cents, or 20 per cent more. And, we repeat, this is not a single illustration but one that has occurred many times, and we believe it our right and duty also, to tell the public, and especially our old patrons, about it.

Glance at our low-priced Specials for this week.

Wash Skirts

Wash Skirts in plain white or sport stripes of different shades all in very pretty styles—goods worth more than the very low figures we are offering them at $1 to $1 50!

Ladies' Waists

We still have some of those lovely $1.25 to $1.75 Waists which must go for only 98c!

Also many other goods too numerous to specify here--AT THE OLD PRICES! We shall be pleased to have you look at them in our store, whether you wish to buy at this time or not. It may prove worth your while.

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

CHEVROLET

Cars in stock ready for immediate delivery. Cheapest electric equipped car in America.

Touring car $550.
Roadster - - $535.

Large four cylinder 5 passenger $800. Eight cylinder model $1385.

SHALLCROSS GARAGE
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Call for demonstration.
Phone No. 110

HOTEL Channell

ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
ATLANTIC CITY

Is situated in the heart of the most fashiohable part of Atlantic City, centeraly located midway between all stations. Hotel has a beach front view, all outside rooms, hotel of sunshine and one of the coolest hotels in summer in the city. The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and the latest fire escapes put in most all the sleeping rooms. Hotel is also noted for its excellent table and best of service. Will open Saturday Rates, American, $2.00 per day up, $10.00 per week up; European, 75c per day up. Have all trunks and grips checked to hotel office to assure prompt delivery of baggage. Jitney 10c from any station to the hotel, don't pay more. Booklets free.

A. C. CHANNELL,
18 Season Owner and Prop.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Phone 3508 W

OVERLAND = FORD = HUDSON

We have on hand for immediate delivery the following Models.

5 Passenger 31 H. P. OVERLAND, - - $695.00
5 Passenger 6 Cylinder OVERLAND - - $985.00
4 Passenger Country Club Roadster - - $795.00
F. O. B. Toledo
7 Passenger HUDSON SUPER SIX, Phaeton - $1650
F. O. B. Detroit

BURRIS GARAGE

Middletown, Del. New Castle, Del.

Phone 245

AMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over

$700,000.00

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

STATE AND PENINSULA

The Summer school for colored students will be held at the State College for colored students, near Dover, June 5th to July 10th, under the supervision of Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson.

The commission in charge of the new public buildings in Wilmington asked Council for $32,000 with which to meet its expenses during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The Engineering Department of Delaware College has offered the services of the teaching staff and the equipment to the Government if they can be of any service during the war, and June 15 will open, near Newark, a training camp.

Wilmington carpenters who went on strike for 55 cents are leaving the city for other places, where they are being paid 55 and 60 cents an hour.

Guardsmen on duty at the Bethlehem projectile plant below New Castle have been taken off and a night guard of five posts substituted.

Wilmington Council adopted by unanimous vote, an ordinance prohibiting the manufacture, sale or use of fireworks of all kinds within the city limits until after the war.

The managers of the Milford Emergency Hospital have elected Mrs. G. W. Marshall, president; Mrs. George Hall, vice-president; Mrs. William C. Smith and Miss Lena Smith, secretaries, and Mrs. S. J Abbott, treasurer.

The Eastern Shore of Virginia, is doing its part toward preventing a food famine. According to reports it has planted this year 80,000 acres in white potatoes and has greatly increased its acreage in other crops, especially of sweet potatoes.

A check for $1,984,625.83, in payment of the munition tax for 1916 has been forwarded to the government by the Hercules Powder Company, of Wilmington. On May 7 the bill from the government was received. Although the bill was not due until June 6, the check was forwarded the next day, May 8, in order to assist the government as much as possible in these crucial times.

For a number of years strawberry growers in this county have been securing foreign laborers from Wilmington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, to help pick the berries, but this season they are compelled to secure the needed help elsewhere, as the help cannot be had, owing to war, and many of them returning to their native countries to fight.

Automobile licenses netted the Maryland State Roads Fund $615,296.51 for the year ended April, 30th. The total amount received by E. Austin Baughman, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, was $769,093.02, including the fees received from busses and trucks running over regular routes. One-fifth of the amount goes to Baltimore city

One thousand one hundred men is the number of Delawareans liable to conscription under the new conscription bill passed by Congress. There are approximately 22,000 men in the State ranging in age from 21 to 30 years

The men in the Coast Guard Service were notified last week that there would be no vacation this summer, as has heretofore been the custom.

Walter Burton, who has conducted the Hotel Henlopen at Rehoboth Beach for several years, has leased the Hotel Rodney, at Lewes.

The coming Fourth of July will be no time for celebration by fireworks unless the kind are displayed where they will do the most good.

The Kent County Building and Loan Association will issue a new Series of Stock beginning with May 31st. Dues will be 50c per share per month.

The home nursing class in the Century Club building at New Castle, under the direction of Miss Esther Cross, has shown another increase of 25 members within a week.

The Wilmington Y. M. C. A. at a banquet launched a campaign to secure $25,000, Delaware's share of the $3,000,000 needed for the National Y. M. C. A. war work

All the employees of the Krebs Pigment Chemical Company, at Newport, have joined the Red Cross, Mr. Krebs, head of the company, paying one-half the membership fees.

The prospects for a big peach crop on the Eastern Shore are the most promising for years. There have been no blighting frosts.

The Odd Fellows, of Elkton, had a large flag swung to the breezes Tuesday.

Young women are now in the employ of the freight division offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad at New Castle.

Members of the Wilmington M. E. Preachers' Association have volunteered their services to the Committee on Defense for the military registration.

The annual commencement of the Union Hospital Training School for Nurses will be held in Mechanics' Hall Tuesday, May 29. Dr. Thomas S. Cullen, the famous Baltimore surgeon, will deliver the address.

The annual inspection of Delaware College cadets was made this year on May 23 and 24

An increase of from 15 to 20 per cent, from the usual acreage of tomatoes will be grown in Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey this year, according to C. M. Dashiell, of Princess Anne, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tri-State Packers' Association.

The first section of the Coleman duPont road, from Selbyville to Georgetown, about 20 miles, was formally presented to the State on Thursday next, May 24. Those in attendance went on an inspection trip over the road in automobiles, after which luncheon was served at Georgetown.

The Coast Fish, Oil and Fertilizer Company, in which many Kent Countians are financially interested, has leased its Lewes plant to the United States Government.

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Pennsylvania has awarded death claims in the cases of persons who lost their lives in the recent Eddystone explosion totaling $71,167.30 and compensation is being paid to 68 injured employees.

Congressman Albert F. Polk has introduced a bill in the House providing for an appropriation of a sum now exceeding $75,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices in Georgetown.

Senator Willard Saulsbury has introduced a bill in the United States Senate calling for an increase in the salary of the United States district attorney for the district of Delaware, which is now held by Charles F. Curley, of Wilmington. He is receiving a salary of $2,500 a year, and the bill calls for an increase of $2,000, or an annual salary of $4,500.

"BACK TO THE FARM"

If we are to avert the calamity of a very serious food shortage in the United States, immediate and concerted action is called for. The homely expression. "Back to the Farm," significantly expressed the need of the hour, and every able-bodied man and woman, who can be spared from their accustomed employment, is needed somewhere either on a farm, or some other branch of the Government service. Boys between sixteen and twenty-one years of age can also render valuable aid in the present extraordinary circumstances by volunteering their service to assist in planting and harvesting farm products during the coming summer. The need for hundreds of thousands of additional workers in the agricultural districts of our country is impressive and the United States Department of Labor, charged with the important duty of supplying this badly needed help, is putting forth every effort to secure the enrollment of men, women and boys, willing to accept employment on farms, and all persons desiring to enlist for farm service are urged to submit their names in person or by mail, to either of the following offices of the U. S. Employment Service in Zone 3, which includes the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Delaware. Main offices, Nos 132 134-136 South Third Street Philadelphia, Pa., sub-branches, Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., and old Federal Building, 6th and King Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Commissioner of Immigration, Elmer E. Greenwalt, and U. S. Director of Employment, James L. Hughes, who are directing the Federal Employment Service in Zone 3, state that every effort is being made to man the farms of the three States, comprising the territory coming under their supervision. As planting time is already here all applicants for farm work are urged to present their names and addresses promptly to either of the offices given above.

Delaware Physicians in Service

The United States has called for 20 000 physicians for service in the war and of this number Delaware is supposed to furnish forty. Three have already been selected and of these three Harrington has two, Drs. Riggin and Bringhurst. The third member is Dr. Lofland, of Milford. None of these gentlemen have passed the physical examination, which is very rigid. This examination will be held shortly, and in case they pass they will be immediately ushered into service.

Physicians are accorded the rank of first lieutenant, mounted, and are commissioned for 5 years at a salary of $2,000 per year, with 20 per cent increase if called out of the United States. They may see service in the field, on hospital boats, trains and in base hospitals in United States and France.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE

IT'S A POWDER

The Chicks Inhale the Dust. Goes Right to the Spot. Kills the Worm as well as the Germ.

The whole brood treated at once—in five minutes. Saves time—saves trouble—saves the chicks.

Makes Poultry Raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Every package by mail is guaranteed. Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible. Ask your merchant to keep it

HACKETT'S Gape Cure 35c. postpaid
HACKETT'S Louse Powder, 35c. postpaid
Also guaranteed—rids your poultry of vermin Money order, currency or stamps received. Address.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,
Dept. S. - - Hillsboro, Md.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites

Announcement!

I wish to inform the People of Middletown and the vicinity that I have opened an up-to-date Tailor shop, on East Main street, the second door east of Adams Express Office, where I will make suits for Ladies and Men, to the Latest Styles. I cut my own patterns, any style you desire, and you will hardly find two persons made the same. I cut the pattern to fit the curve of the body of all customers. I wish to show everyone the kind of work I can do, so you are invited to call and order a sample suit that is going to advertise my business. I have a fine assortment of fabrics from NEW YORK and CHICAGO and I am now offering them at POPULAR PRICES, My hand tailoring is warranted to please; it is no trouble to show you what I have to offer.

Special to the Ladies

Dear Madam:- You need not go out of town to look for a good tailor, you have him right here. I can make suits and shirts from any fashion book you like. I make two or three fittings, and am sure that after giving me a trial you will not only come back, but will bring your friends with you. We have a handsome line of sample for your inspection.

My dry cleaning machine does the work. it kills the germs, it cleans the garments inside and out, will not shrink or fade. Send your next suit to be dry cleaned Reasonable prices.

M. LESSIN, the New Tailor

Weber Building

East Main St. MIDDLETOWN, DEL

LUMBER

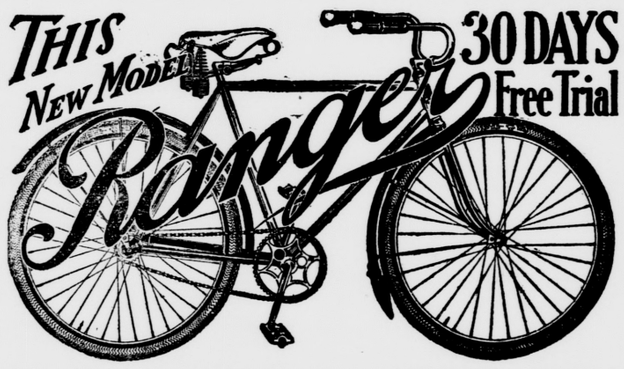
Builders will find in our Well Stocked yards whatever they need in lumber. Our prices are moderate; our quality standards are high; and we guarantee your satisfaction with any material we sell.

Palmers' Building Lime

is another of the high grade building products we carry. We recommend early buying, as it is scarce and very hard to get.

SHORT & WALLS LUMBER CO.

Middletown, Del. - - - Phone 40



Your Choice of Ninety-Four (94) Styles Colors and Sizes in the famous line of *"Ranger"* Bicycles, shown in full color in our big new Catalogue just off the press. There are eighty-three (83) others, also, shown at prices ranging from *$11.75, $13.75, $15.75* up. There is a *MEAD* Bicycle for *every* rider, at a price made possible only by our *FACTORY-DIRECT-TO-RIDER* sales plan.

SEND NO MONEY but write TODAY for this new Catalogue of "Ranger" Bicycles, Tires and Sundries *at prices so low they will astonish you.* Also, full particulars of our great new offer to deliver to you *all charges prepaid* your choice of any of the 94 kinds of "RANGER" Bicycles you may select, for *ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.* This wonderful offer is *absolutely genuine.* No one criticises your choice if it's a "Ranger"—the most popular, largest selling Bicycle in the country.

TIRES, LAMPS, Built-Up-Wheels with Coaster-Brakes, Inner Tubes, *Electric Lighting Outfits*, all the newest ideas in Bicycle equipment and Sundries, as well as the Repair Parts and Combination Offers for refitting your *old* Bicycle—all shown fully illustrated, at *HALF USUAL PRICES.* Our new Catalogue is the largest ever issued by any Bicycle concern. Even if you do not need a new Bicycle now, or Repair Parts, Tires, etc., for your old Bicycle, you need this Catalogue to tell you the prices you should pay when you do buy.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED We want a Rider Agent in every neighborhood to ride and exhibit the new *"RANGER."* You can select the particular style suited to your own needs. Boys and young men in all parts of the country are riding "Rangers" and taking orders from their friends. They make a good commission on every sale and so can you. Our great output, perfected methods and machinery enable us to sell "quality" Bicycles at prices below all competitors.

MOTORCYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES. Our big, new Catalogue also gives large space to these lines at lowest prices. Thousands of our "Bicycle" customers of a generation ago are now buying their "Auto" Sundries of us, because they know "Mead" quality and prices are always right.

WRITE US TODAY. Do not delay. A postal request at a cost of one cent will bring you the big catalogue. *DO NOT BUY* until you get it and our *wonderful* new offers and prices.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

SPECIAL FOR CHILDREN'S DAY

CHILDREN'S SHOES-HOSIERY

Pretty white dresses, shoes and pumps, hosiery, ribbon, underwear and everything needed to make the little girl look nice.

HOUSE DRESSES AND APRONS

the best makes to be found anywhere at prices from 75c to $1.85. Sizes 36 to 52. Gingham Aprons, 25c to 59c, Children's Gingham and Percale dresses from 29c to 98c as to size and quality.

Ladies Shirt Waists and Separate Skirts

We carry a select line of these, direct from the makers, up to the minute in styles, at very low prices.

Muslin and Knit Underwear at the Old Prices

We have big stock of this, but can't say how long i may last at the price. Ladies' and Misses' night gowns 50c to $1.25. Petticoats for ladies, 55c to $1.25. Children's and Infant clothing, my make. A real bargain while they last.

MILLINERY REDUCED—We have marked down the Price of all trimmed and untrimmed stock, ribbons and trimmings.

PETERSON'S DEPT. STORE

SATURDAY

BAKING day. A roaring hot fire! Goodness knows it's hot enough anywhere this weather, but *that kitchen* is almost unbearable. Why should it be? There's another way. All over this nation busy housewives are using

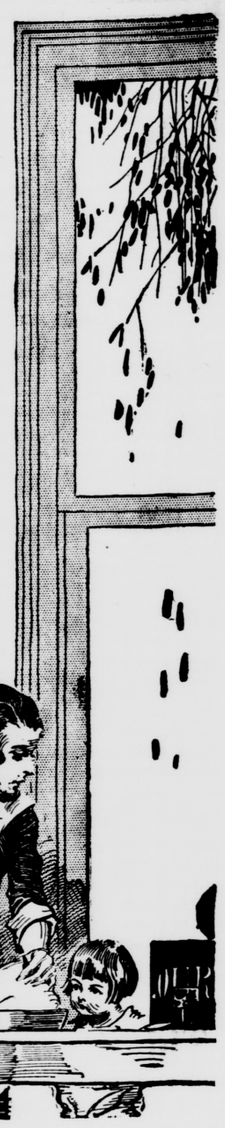
NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK-STOVES

and they get the same big brown loaves, crisp cookies and flaky pies without heating up the whole house and wearing themselves all out.

A *Perfection* is always ready to fry, boil or roast. No waiting for the fire to draw up. No carrying wood, shoveling coal and toting ashes. The fireless cooker and the separate oven are two big features. Ask your dealer.

Perfection Oil Cook Stoves burn the most economical of fuels—kerosene. And the best kerosene is Atlantic Rayolight. Ask for it at the store that displays this sign: "Atlantic Rayolight Oil for Sale Here."

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh



$15

Is our price for your choice of MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S

New Spring Suits

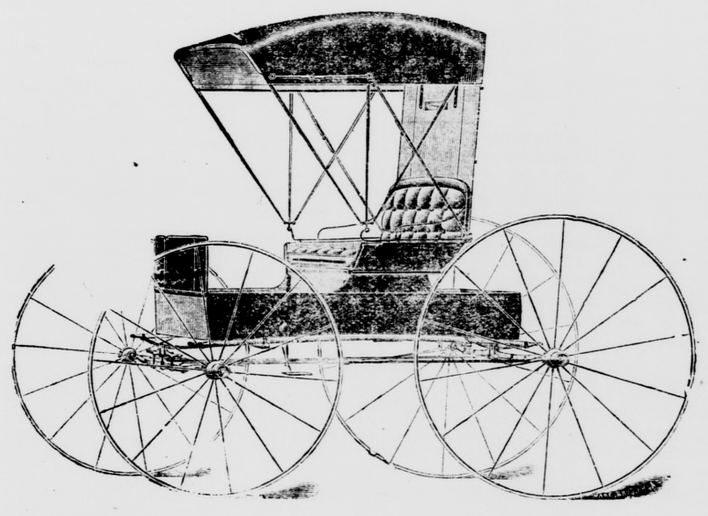
That match in every particular any suit you can buy Elsewhere at $20.00

Plenty of Pinch back cheviots, as well as Fancy Fabrics

All sizes from 32 to 46 chest measure

EDW. G. WALLS & SON

Main Street, SMYRNA, DEL.



All the best mkes of High nd Mediu m gr de Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. Mc Whorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. At the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

The Man Without A Country

by Edward Everett Hale

SECOND INSTALLMENT.

If I had only preserved the whole of this paper, there would be no break in the beginning of my sketch of this story. For Captain Shaw, if it was he, handed it to his successor in the charge, and he to his.

The rule adopted on board the ships on which I have met "The Man without a Country" was, I think, transmitted from the beginning. No mess liked to have him permanently, because his presence cut off all talk of home or of the prospect of return, of politics or letters, of peace or of war—cut off more than half the talk men like to have at sea. But it was always thought too hard that he should never meet the rest of us, except to touch hats, and we finally sank into one system. He was not permitted to talk with the men unless an officer was by. With officers he had unrestrained intercourse, as far as they and he chose. But he grew shy, though he had favorites: I was one. Then the captain always asked him to dinner on Monday. Every mess in succession took up the invitation in its turn. According to the size of the ship, you had him at your mess more or less often at dinner. His breakfast he ate in his own stateroom, he always had a stateroom, which was where a sentinel, or somebody on the watch, could see the door. And whatever else he ate or drank he ate or drank alone. Sometimes, when the marines or sailors had any special jollification, they were permitted to invite "Plain-Buttons," as they called him. Then Nolan was sent with some officer, and the men were forbidden to speak of home while he was there. They called him "Plain-Buttons," because, while he always chose to wear a regulation army uniform, he was not permitted to wear the army button, for the reason that it bore either the initials or the insignia of the country he had disowned.

I remember, soon after I joined the navy, I was on shore with some of the older officers from our ship and from the Brandywine, which we had met at Alexandria. We had leave to make a party and go up to Cairo and the Pyramids. As we jogged along some of the gentlemen fell to talking about Nolan, and someone told the system which was adopted from the first about his books and other reading. As he was almost never permitted to go on shore, even though the vessel lay in port for months, his time, at the best, hung heavy; and everybody was permitted to lend him books, if they were not published in America and made no allusion to it. These were common enough in the old days, when people in the other hemisphere talked of the United States as little as we do of Paraguay. He had almost all the foreign papers that came into the ship, sooner or later; only somebody must go over them first, and cut out any advertisement or stray paragraph that alluded to America. Right in the midst of one of Napoleon's battles, or one of Canning's speeches, poor Nolan would find a great hole, because on the back of the page of that paper there had been an advertisement of a packet for New York, or a scrap from the president's message. I say this was the first time I ever heard of this plan, which afterwards I had enough, and more than enough, to do with. I remember it, because poor Phillips, who was of the party, as soon as the allusion to reading was made, told a story of something which happened at the Cape of Good Hope on Nolan's first voyage; and it is the only thing I ever knew of that voyage. They had touched at the Cape, and had done the civil thing with the English admiral and the fleet, and then, leaving for a long cruise up the Indian ocean, Phillips had borrowed a lot of English books from an officer, which, in those days, as indeed in these, was quite a windfall. Among them, as the Devil would order, was the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which they had all of them heard of, but which most of them had never seen. I think it could not have been published long. Well, nobody thought there could be any risk of anything national in that, though Phillips swore old Shaw had cut out the "Tempest" from Shakespeare before he let Nolan have it, because he said, "The Bermudas ought to be ours and, by Jove, should be one day." So Nolan was permitted to join the circle one afternoon when a lot of them sat on deck smoking and reading aloud. People do not do such things so often now, but when I was young we got rid of a great deal of time so. Well, so it happened that in his turn Nolan took the book and read to the others; and he read very well, as I know. Nobody in the circle knew a line of the poem, only it was all magic and border chivalry, and was ten thousand years ago. Poor Nolan read steadily through the fifth canto, stopped a minute and drank something, and then began, without a thought of what was coming—

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said—

It seems impossible to us that anybody ever heard this for the first time; but all these fellows did then, and poor Nolan himself went on, still unconsciously or mechanically—

This is my own, my native land!

Then they all saw something was to pay; but he expected to get through, I suppose, turned a little pale, but plunged on—

Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?—
If such there breathe, go, mark him well.

By this time the men were all beside themselves, wishing there was any way to make him turn over two pages; but he had not quite presence of mind for that; he gagged a little, colored crimson, and staggered on:

For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite these titles, power and pelf,
The wretch, concentered all in self,—

and here the poor fellow choked, could not go on, but started up, swung the book into the sea, vanished into his stateroom, "and by Jove," said Phillips, "we did not see him for two months again. And I had to make up some beggarly story to that English surgeon why I did not return his Walter Scott to him."

That story shows about the time when Nolan's braggadocio must have broken down. At first, they said, he took a very high tone, considered his imprisonment a mere farce, affected to enjoy the voyage, and all that; but Phillips said that after he came out of his stateroom he never was the same man again. He never read aloud again, unless it was the Bible or Shakespeare, or something else he was sure of. But it was not that merely. He never entered in with the other young men exactly as a companion again. He was always shy afterward, when I knew him, very seldom spoke, unless he was spoken to, except to a very few friends. He lighted up occasionally, I remember late in his life hearing him fairly eloquent on something which had been suggested to him by one of Flechler's sermons, but generally he had the nervous, tired look of a heart-wounded man.

When Captain Shaw was coming home—if, as I say, it was Shaw—rather to the surprise of everybody they made one of the Windward islands, and lay off and on for nearly a week. The boys said the officers were sick of salt junk, and meant to have turtle soup before they came home. But after several days the Warren came to the same rendezvous; they exchanged signals; she sent to Phillips and these homeward-bound men letters and papers, and told them she was outward bound, perhaps to the Mediterranean, and took poor Nolan and his traps on the boat back to try his second cruise. He looked very blank when he was told to get ready to join her. He had known enough of the signs of the sky to know that till that moment he was going "home." But this was a distinct evidence of something he had not thought of, perhaps, that there was no going home for him, even to a prison. And this was the first of some twenty such transfers, which brought him sooner or later into half our best vessels, but which kept him all his life at least some hundred miles from the country he had hoped he might never hear of again.

It may have been on that second cruise—it was once when he was up the Mediterranean—that Mrs. Graff, the celebrated Southern beauty of those days, danced with him. They had been lying a long time in the Bay of Naples, and the officers were very intimate in the English fleet, and there had been great festivities, and our men thought they must give a great ball on board the ship. How they ever did it on board the Warren I am sure I do not know. Perhaps it was not the Warren, or perhaps ladies did not take up so much room as they do now. They wanted to use Nolan's stateroom for something, and they hated to do it without asking him to the ball; so the captain said they might ask him, if they would be responsible that he did not talk with the wrong people, "who would give him intelligence." So the dance went on, the finest party that had ever been known, I dare say; for I never heard

Turned a Little Pale but Plunged On.

of a man-of-war ball that was not. For ladies they had the family of the American consul, one or two travelers who had adventured so far, and a nice bevy of English girls and matrons, perhaps Lady Hamilton herself.

Well, different officers relieved each other in standing and talking with Nolan in a friendly way, so as to be sure that nobody else spoke to him. The dancing went on with spirit, and after a while even the fellows who took this honorary guard of Nolan ceased to fear any contretemps. Only when some English lady—Lady Hamilton, as I said, perhaps, called for a set of "American dancers," an odd thing happened. Everybody then danced contredances. The black band, nothing loath, conferred as to what "American dances" were, and started off with "Virginia Reel," which they followed with "Money-Musk," which, in its turn in those days, should have been followed by "The Old Thirteen." But just as Dick, the leader, tapped for his fiddlers to begin, and bent forward, about to say, in true negro state, "'The Old Thirteen,' gentlemen and ladies!" as he had said, "'Virginny Reel,' if you please!" "'Money-Musk,' if you please!" the captain's boy tapped him on the shoulder, whispered to him, and he did not announce the name of the dance; he merely bowed, began on the air, and they all fell to, the officers teaching the English girls the figure, but not telling them why it had no name.

But that is not the story I started to tell. As the dancing went on, Nolan and our fellows all got at ease, as I said, so much so that it seemed quite natural for him to bow to that splendid Mrs. Graff, and say:

"I hope you have not forgotten me, Miss Rutledge. Shall I have the honor of dancing?"

He did it so quickly that Shubrick, who was by him, could not hinder him. She laughed and said:

"I am not Miss Rutledge any longer, Mr. Nolan; but I will dance all the same," just nodded to Shubrick, as if to say he must leave Mr. Nolan to her, and led him off to the place where the dance was forming.

Nolan thought he had got his chance. He had known her at Philadelphia, and at other places had met her, and this was a godsend. You could not talk in contredances, as you do in cotillions, or even in the pauses of waltzing; but there were chances for tongues and sounds, as well as for eyes and blushes. He began with her travels, and Europe, and Vesuvius, and

There Appeared Nolan in His Shirt Sleeves.

the French; and then, when they had worked down, and had that long talking time at the bottom of the set, he said boldly, a little pale, she said, as she told me the story, years after:

"And what do you hear from home, Mrs. Graff?"

And that splendid creature looked through him. Jove! how she must have looked through him! "Home!! Mr. Nolan!!! I thought you were the man who never wanted to hear of home again!" and she walked directly up the deck to her husband, and left poor Nolan alone, as he always was.—He did not dance again.

I cannot give any history of him in order; nobody can now; and, indeed, I am not trying to. These are the traditions, which I sort out, as I believe them, from the myths which have been told about this man for forty years. The fellows used to say he was the "Iron Mask;" and poor George Pons went to his grave in the belief that this was the author of "Junius," who was being punished for his celebrated libel on Thomas Jefferson. Pons was not very strong in the historical line. A happier story than either of these I have told is of the war. That came along soon after. I have heard this affair told in three or four ways, and, indeed, it may have happened more than once. But which ship it was on I cannot tell. However, in one, at least, of the great frigate duels with the English, in which the navy was really baptized, it happened that a round shot from the enemy entered one of our ports square, and took right down the officer of the gun himself, and almost every man of the gun's crew. Now you may say what you choose about courage, but that is not a nice thing to see. But as the men who were not killed picked themselves up, and the surgeon's people were carrying off the bodies, there appeared Nolan, in his shirt sleeves, with the rammer in his hand, and, just as if he had been the officer, told them off with authority, who should go to the cockpit with the wounded men, who should stay with him, perfectly cheery, and with that way which makes men feel sure all is right and is going to be right. And he finished loading the gun with his own hands, aimed it, and bade the men fire. And there he stayed, captain of that gun, keeping those fellows in spirits, till the enemy struck, sitting on the carriage while the gun was cooling, though he was exposed all the time, showing them easier ways to handle heavy shot, making the raw hands laugh at their own blunders, and when the gun cooled again, getting it loaded and fired twice as often as any other gun on the ship The captain walked forward, by way of encouraging the men, and Nolan touched his hat and said:

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Which Was Which?

Jimmy's mother had told him to stay near the window and watch for the bride and groom and come and tell her when he saw them coming. After waiting for some time his patience was rewarded, but he forgot to run and tell his mother. When they were quite near he suddenly remembered and called out lustily: "Mamma, here comes the bribe and the gloom."—Christian Herald.

A pneumatic hammer for tamping paving stones has been invented.

1—Elmer A. Sperry, noted inventor, who has submitted to the naval authorities a device calculated to destroy submarines. 2—The military port of Brest, which is likely to be the port of entry for the American troops that are sent to France. 3—One of the new policemen of Petrograd about to examine the papers of a pedestrian. 4—Life rafts taken from the seized German steamer Cincinnati about to be put on the U. S. destroyer Jenkins.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

American Destroyers Already Are Taking Part in the War on German Submarines.

FIRST TROOPS GOING SOON

President Orders Division Under Pershing Sent to France at Once—Draft Registration Set for June 5—Hollweg Refuses to Discuss Terms—Russian Crisis Over.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The American navy is represented in the war zone, and an American warship has had a fight with a German submarine.

So much was revealed on Wednesday by the British admiralty, which announced the presence in British waters of a squadron of American destroyers. It mentioned the "brush" with the submarine, but did not tell the result. Both the British and the American naval authorities maintain a policy of silence concerning the capture or destruction of U-boats.

The destroyers, which are under the general command of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, arrived at Queenstown and were inspected by a British officer, who asked the American commander when he could be ready for business.

"We can start at once," replied the American, and they did.

There is reason to believe some of these destroyers took part in the recent big raid on the German submarine base at Zeebrugge.

The American vessels and their crews were given an enthusiastic welcome at Queenstown, and Vice Admiral Beatty and Admiral Mayo exchanged congratulatory cablegrams.

Pershing to Lead First Force.

Friday evening, President Wilson issued orders for the dispatch to France of the first American expeditionary force. It will be about one division of 28,000 men, all veterans of the regular army, and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. J. J. Pershing. This force will be sent across as soon as is practicable, in response to the appeals of the British and French war missions.

The army conscription bill, having been accepted by both house and senate, was signed by the president, but he announced that for the present, at least, he would not accept the Roosevelt volunteer divisions. In a public statement he handed some bouquets to Colonel Roosevelt, but said that "the business now in hand is undramatic, practical and of scientific definiteness and precision," he was acting under expert and professional advice from both sides of the water. The president also issued a proclamation calling on all men subject to selective conscription to register on June 5.

Japan also began taking an active part in the warfare in Europe last week. A number of Japanese gunboats arrived at Marseille to aid in the fight on submarines and to convoy French merchantmen, and it was unofficially stated that a contingent of Japanese troops was landed at the same port and would fight on the west front alongside the Russian division that has been there for some time.

Building Up Our Armies.

With no illusions as to the seriousness of the task confronting it, the administration is proceeding steadily in its preparation for the part the United States is to play in the war. President Wilson has ordered the regular army brought up to full war strength, and all the machinery for raising the great selective draft army is ready. All over the country the training camps for officers were opened at the beginning of the week, and thousands of efficient young Americans are being drilled in the duties of commanding officers. The sale of "Liberty" bonds in denominations as low as $50 is in full swing. To provide for the country's own expenses as a belligerent, the appropriations committee submitted to the senate the greatest war budget in the history of the nation, the total being nearly $3,400,000,000. All the week the house debated the war revenue bill.

Aggravated by criticisms of congress for its alleged dilatoriness in the matter of war legislation, many senators on Wednesday bitterly attacked the war policies of the government. Their especial targets were Secretary of War Baker, the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, the car efficiency committee of the American Railway association, proposal of a food dictatorship and plans for fixing maximum and minimum prices. The outbursts of the senators showed they were speaking in large measure in behalf of the business concerns of their respective localities who, they asserted, had had no chance to get government contracts.

Trading in Futures Stopped.

Food supply matters in America moved rapidly toward a crisis last week. Actuated presumably by the investigations of the government into gambling in foodstuffs, and by the tremendous rise in the price of wheat, the Chicago board of trade and the grain exchanges of several other middle West cities put a stop to trading in futures. Wheat and flour prices fell promptly and decisively. The government gathered the necessary data for prosecution of the wheat gamblers, and then got after the butter and egg men. The government also came to the conclusion that the exorbitant prices of wheat and flour were due in part to the gigantic wheat buying operations of Great Britain and France, and asked them to dispose of their immense holdings of grain for future delivery. This the allies agreed to do, and they also agreed to co-operate with the United States in a pooling system to apportionate exports.

All in a position to know scout the idea that there will be an insufficiency of food in this country. The problem is to regulate the distribution and the exports.

Hollweg Won't Talk of Terms.

The imperial rulers of Germany are not yet holding out an available perch upon which the dove of peace might alight. Stubbornly resisting the prodding of both the pan-Germans and the Socialists, the chancellor, Doctor Hollweg, on Tuesday told the reichstag and the world that the time was not fitting for a statement of Germany's war aims or peace terms. The military situation of the central powers, he declared, was satisfactory, and he intimated that they were ready to grant liberal terms to Russia, if that struggling nation desired to get out of the conflict. But he asserted there was no reason to believe England and France would at present listen to any propositions from Germany, and to make any would be construed by them as an evidence of weakening. On the whole, the chancellor's speech was bold and defiant, and his position does not seem to be weakened, despite the continued attacks on him. The most startling of these attacks last week was made by Georg Ledebour, Socialist leader, who warned the reichstag that events must happen in Germany as they have in Russia and that the people must soon introduce a republic in Germany. Though such sentiments are supported by many, it is likely the mass of opinion in the empire is better represented by Herr Roesicke, president of the German Farmers' union, who denounced the Socialist aims as sinister and anti-national, and as tending to a prolongation of the war since, as he declared, the entente based their hopes on German disunion.

"President Wilson," Herr Roesicke continued, "wants no peace with the Hohenzollerns, but the monarchy is too deeply rooted in German hearts for the malignity of the entente or of President Wilson to be capable of destroying it."

Developments in Russia.

After much travail the Russians managed to settle the crisis in that country by the formation of a coalition cabinet in which all elements, including the workmen, the soldiers and even the peasants, are represented. Prince Lvoff, the premier, then announced that for the first time they had a government that would combine both moral authority and material power. The peace-without-annexations-or-indemnities factions still adhere to that policy, but all seem agreed that the war must be carried on vigorously and faith kept with the country's allies. Professor Milukoff was forced to quit the cabinet and was succeeded as foreign minister by Tereschtenko, while Kerensky, who was minister of justice, became minister of war and marine. Generals Brussiloff and Gurko and other commanders who had resigned, were persuaded to withdraw their resignations, and turned their energies toward stopping the disintegration of the armies.

All this sounds encouraging, and it may be Russia can be held firm to her pledges. If not, it means merely the prolongation of the war and the deferring of the certain ultimate result—the defeat of the central powers.

The United States began giving concrete aid to Russia on Wednesday, when Secretary McAdoo gave to its charge d'affaires $100,000,000 of the allied loan, with the specification that the money be spent in this country under the supervision of the treasury department. The American mission to Russia, headed by Mr. Root, was given its instructions, but it cannot reach Petrograd for about two months.

Belgium got a share of the loan when Mr. McAdoo handed its representatives a credit for $45,000,000.

Italian Offensive Begun.

With the passing of winter conditions Italy began a vigorous offensive on Monday, attacking the Austrians along the entire Isonzo front. The enemy fought back sturdily, but was forced to give ground in the region of Plava, north of Goritz. In this Italy is only anticipating a grand assault which the Austrians had been preparing to make. The fighting continued throughout the week with varying fortunes, the Italians slowly pushing their way toward Trieste, their objective.

Released temporarily from the necessity of guarding strongly the eastern front, Germany brought from there to France a large number of comparatively fresh troops and threw them into the struggle against the British and French. General Haig's men are now confronting greater enemy forces than at any time in the past, but before the week ended they were in full possession of Bullecourt, the village for which the Germans fought so desperately because it protected Queant, the southern end of an important line of defenses.

On the French front the most violent fighting was about Laffaux mill, a position even more important than Bullecourt. Again and again the Germans made desperate attempts to regain this ground, but the French repulsed them with terrific losses.

Many burning villages behind the German front north and south of St. Quentin indicated an intention of the Germans to carry out a further retirement. St. Quentin itself has been burning for some time.

General Petain on Tuesday was appointed commander in chief of the French armies in France, General Nivelle was given command of a group of armies, and General Foch became chief of staff of the war ministry. Petain gained fame and high popularity by his defense of Verdun.

In Great Britain, too, there was a shake-up, a general staff for the navy being formed in response to the attacks on the admiralty. Admiral Jellico heads the staff.

A gratifying decrease in the number of vessels sunk by submarines, was reported by the British admiralty. Whether this is due to the increasing attacks on Zeebrugge by sea and air, or to the recent destructive fire at the Wilhelmshaven wharves, or to the large number of U-boats caught in the British nets—reported to be between 80 and 100—is not known outside of Germany.

One more nation was added to the long list of the kaiser's declared enemies last week, when Honduras severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Spain remained neutral, but barely so.

Premier Lloyd George offered John Redmond immediate home rule for Ireland, excluding northwest Ulster, or a plan for an Irish convention to arrange a plan. Redmond accepted the latter suggestion.

The United States lost one of its most distinguished and honored citizens in the sudden death of Joseph H. Choate, eminent lawyer and former ambassador to Great Britain.

TALK OF KAISER ABDICATING

Sovereigns of Germany and Austria Discuss Plan at a Meeting in Homburg.

London.—Lord Esher in a letter from France throws startling light, the Daily News says, on the position of the German imperial family in the face of the recent political developments. He quoted from a letter written from Berlin by a Polish officer to a friend in Switzerland describing the discussion in the reichstag on the proposal to limit the kaiser's powers and proceeds:

"This interesting letter went on to state that the abdication of the German emperor was mentioned at Homburg at a recent meeting of the sovereigns of Germany and Austria and that in government circles and in public reconstitution of an elective federal empire is openly discussed as an alternative to a German republic, which for many reasons appears more difficult of realization."

The writer adds that the unpopularity of the crown prince is so general that were an imperial form of government to be retained on an elective basis Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria would command more votes, even in Prussia, than the present heir to the throne.

The government of Chile plans to send experts to the United States to teach American farmers the correct methods of utilizing nitrate of soda as fertilizer.

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For strained ligaments, spavin, harness galls, sweeny, wounds or old sores, cuts and any enlargements, it gives quick relief.

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The last thing at night and the first in the morning, bathe the face freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water. If there are pimples or dandruff smear them with Cuticura Ointment before bathing. Nothing better than Cuticura for daily toilet preparations.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

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The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

Quid Pro Quo.

"It's a raw deal I got from you."

"Well, ain't you giving me a roast?"—Baltimore American.

One bottle of Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" will save you money, time, anxiety and health. One dose sufficient, without Castor Oil in addition. Adv.

Too Much Noise.

"Why did they expel Mr. Crow from the Ariel club?"

"Oh, for caws."

Their Predicament.

"It seems that the people in nations on short rations are not following the usual order."

"What is that?"

"They are whining but not dining."

She's Found a Place to Start.

"Now that we are at war we shall have to practice rigid economy."

"All right, my dear, I looked at your last year's hat this morning and I am sure it will do again for this summer.

A Babylonian Epic.

In the midst of it all, a man in Philadelphia, a professor, is calmly translating a Babylonian epic. He has before him certain tablets which were buried in Mesopotamian ground thousands of years ago, upon which, in the time of Abraham, certain queer cone-shaped characters were inscribed. Not many years ago the key to these characters was discovered, in the form of an inscription in two languages, one of which was known, and the meaning of the queer characters slowly emerged. The Philadelphia professor has discovered that the tablets bear an epic poem. He is translating the epic and finds it to be the story of the way in which a half-barbarous chieftain, named Enkidu, was redeemed from a career of tyranny and violence by the love of a woman. And day after day, while the papers are full of woes and wickedness, and the drums of war beat on the streets, indifferent to all the uproar this patient man goes on translating into good English the poem of Enkidu and his love.

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Brighten up your appearance for "Memorial Day." The cost won't be beyond your purse-limit. We are displaying the foremost styles--the newest fabrics and shades. You will sure find just what you want.

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The (Meltsner) service is effectively illustrated in these high grade serge suits for summer wear in that the very size of your purse is considered in the selection. These serges do not come under the "shiny" or "fading" class. Months of wear will prove their superiority over the ordinary grades. Memorial Day is an appropriate day for your first appearance in one of them.

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Price at $3.00 to $7.50

The boy will be just as proud of one of these new suits as can be. He can tip the "style scales" equally as well as his older brother. The service of these suits will make you a steady customer of ours. All sizes from 7 to 16 in plain and striped fabrics

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All the finishing touches to that new suit are on parade here

We also have the agency for International Tailored-made clothes guaranteed to fit and give satisfaction. Prices from $15 to $25.

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No matter whether July and August next are without one inch of rain-fall; whether the plowing is easy or hard; your acreage will be turned,- WITH A FOURTEEN INCH THROW.

We are ready to receive contracts for plowing of fields, now in tillage, within five miles of Middletown, at these rates:

For furrows SIX inches deep	$2.50 per acre
For furrows SEVEN inches deep	$2 90 per acre
For furrows EIGHT inches deep	$3.40 per acre
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Dean Harry Hayward, of Delaware College, advises both owner and tenant farmer, to "PLOW ONE INCH DEEPER EACH YEAR."

It cannot be done by horses,-with comfort any time; it can never be done by horses when the temperature is 98 degrees in the shade.

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We have no tractors or plows to sell:—merely service.

We are not dealers.—We serve.

When we accept your contract we assume all labor difficulties and mechanical troubles. One condition only do we impose. "Weather conditions permitting."

Do not ask us for a price on plowing less than SIX inches deep.

Give the seed and your pocketbook an equal chance.

FARM TRACTOR SERVICE CO.

(MIDDLETOWN UNIT)

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

EDWIN S. GOODNOW, President.

Where our tractors go, on THAT farm sound agricultural policies are pursued.

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Interest Payable December 15 and June 15	Redeemable after 15 years at par and accrued interest, at option of the U. S. Government.

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We are authorized to take subscriptions to the Liberty Loan and are glad to render this service to the Government and the Public without any cost to them or profit in any way to us.

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